

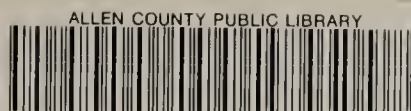


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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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A  
CATALOGUE  
OF  
*THE* (COLLECTIONS)  
OF  
The Pilgrim Society  
IN  
PILGRIM HALL  
Plymouth, Massachusetts

*Compiled and Arranged by* ROSE T. BRIGGS

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PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS  
*Published by* THE PILGRIM SOCIETY  
MCMXLI

THE  
HISTORY OF  
THE  
HUMAN MIND

BY  
HERBERT SPENCER

IN THREE VOLUMES.  
VOLUME I.  
PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.  
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.



PRINTED BY  
JOHN BENTLEY, 10, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,  
LONDON.



1779025

THE  
COLLECTIONS  
of the  
*PILGRIM SOCIETY*  
in  
Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth  
*Massachusetts*  
3  
A CATALOGUE

1887



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PILGRIM SOCIETY, Plymouth, Mass.

— A catalogue of the collections of the Pilgrim society in Pilgrim hall, Plymouth, Massachusetts, compiled and arranged by Rose T. Briggs. Plymouth, Mass., Pilgrim society, 1941. —

79p. 23cm.

M 925

TCN 42-1437







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# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

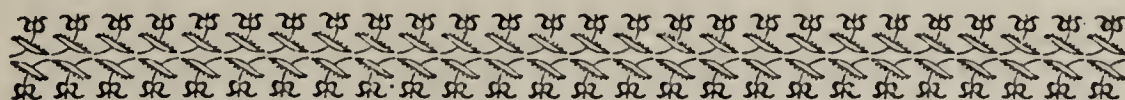
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## FOREWORD

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HE PILGRIM SOCIETY of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was established in 1820 "by the descendants of the first settlers at Plymouth and by such others as are desirous of perpetuating their principles and commemorating their virtues." Among its purposes was the erection of a monument in honor of the Pilgrims and a "suitable building for the accommodation of the meetings of the associates."

Pilgrim Hall was begun in the summer of 1824, and dedicated on Forefathers' Day of the same year. In 1880 alterations were made to insure the safety of the Society's collection of Pilgrim relics and other material bearing on the early history of Plymouth; in 1904 a wing was added to house its library of Pilgrim history; in 1922 a granite façade and portico replaced the earlier one of wood.

Besides maintaining Pilgrim Hall as a museum of Pilgrim history, the Pilgrim Society cares for the National Monument to the Forefathers, and for Cole's Hill, the burial place of those who died during the first precarious winter of the settlement; and conducts on Forefathers' Day (December 21) a public observance of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrim Society is supported by the admission charge at Pilgrim Hall and by the income from funds given to the Society by those interested in its work.

The Historical Collection was begun over a century ago, and is still growing through welcome loans and gifts of Pilgrim relics and other material illustrating the history of Plymouth Colony, the daily life of its inhabitants, and the subsequent development of the community. Pilgrim Hall provides a place where such material may be preserved in safety and serve the public by adding to the knowledge and understanding of an important and characteristic episode in American history.

The Historical Collection in Pilgrim Hall has been arranged so far as possible by subject, and the Catalogue is planned to emphasize the relationship between the various objects and the men and events with which they are associated. Where the association rests on oral tradition only, the fact is indicated.

It is hoped that the Table of Contents, and the frequent cross references to related material, will make it possible for the visitor to identify and understand the various objects, and for the specialist to trace those items in which he has a particular interest.



## THE COMPACT

“**I**N ye name of God Amen. We whose names are under-  
written, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord  
King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc,  
& Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c.

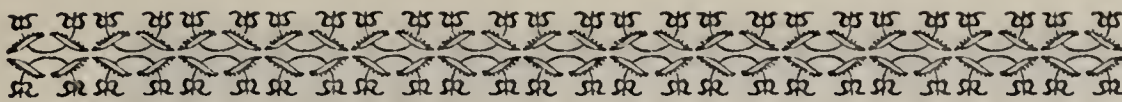
“Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advance-  
mente of ye Christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a  
voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Vir-  
ginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutuall in ye presence  
of God, and one of another, covenant, and combine our selves  
together into a civill body politick; for our better ordering, and  
preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue  
hearof to enact, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes,  
ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as  
shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good  
of ye Colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and  
obedience. In witnes wherof we have hereunder subscribed our  
names at Cap-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne  
of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, France, &  
Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano :  
Dom. 1620.”

\* \* \*

The document signed in the cabin of the “Mayflower” no longer exists; but the terms, transcribed by Bradford in his history, “Of Plimoth Plantation,” survive. He calls it “ye first foundation of their governmente in this place; . . . as firme as any patent, and in some respects more sure.”







## A Brief Tour *of the* Collection

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The following items of special interest are recommended to those whose time is limited.

### Main Hall

Chairs of *Governor Carver*, *Elder Brewster* and *Governor Winslow*.  
Cradle of *Peregrine White*, first child born in the colony.  
Swords of *Governor Carver* and *Elder Brewster*. (Case G)  
Swords of *Captain Myles Standish*. (Case F)  
Bible of *John Alden*. (Case F)  
Portrait of *Governor Edward Winslow*: the only known Pilgrim portrait.  
(Over Case E)  
Bible of *Governor Bradford*. (Case A)  
Books printed by *Elder Brewster*. (Case A)

### Library

Patent of Plymouth Colony: oldest State Document in New England  
(page 22)  
Commission to Edward Winslow from Oliver Cromwell (page 49)

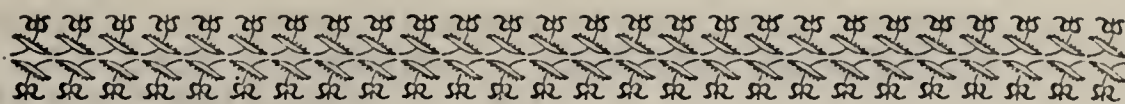
### Print Room

Original manuscript of "The Breaking Waves Dashed High" by Felicia  
D. Hemans.

### Ships and Shipping

Model of the *Mayflower* (Main Hall)  
Wreck of the *Sparrowhawk* (Lower Hall)  
This vessel, about half the size of the *Mayflower*, was wrecked on  
Cape Cod in 1626, while bound from England to Virginia.





## Books of the Pilgrims

RELICS OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD, ELDER BREWSTER,  
AND PASTOR ROBINSON. 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY  
BOOKS

---

### CASE A

#### JOHN ROBINSON, PASTOR OF THE PILGRIMS

The liberal influence of John Robinson (1576-1625) had a profound effect upon the men, trained under his ministry, who became the leaders of the Pilgrim migration.

Educated at Cambridge, he soon left the Established Church and became the pastor and leader of the congregation of Separatists at Scrooby. In 1608 he went with his flock to Holland, and at Leyden his ability in theological debate was recognized and honored by the University.

Since the *Pilgrims of the Mayflower* represented only an advance guard, sent to prepare a place for the rest in the New World, it was voted that Pastor Robinson should remain in Holland with the majority of his congregation. Afterward, the English authorities interposed to prevent him from joining the Plymouth colony; but his wise and liberal influence set the tone of the Pilgrim community. His parting charge to the Pilgrims, as recorded by Winslow, was: "The Lord has more truth and light yet to break forth out of his holy word."

#### *Books by John Robinson*

- 355 A IVSTIFICATION OF SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH  
OF ENGLAND . . . BY JOHN ROBINSON . . . ANNO D.  
1610

An important statement of the Separatist position in 17th century theology. This copy belonged to GOVERNOR BRADFORD, and contains his autograph.

- 191 OBSERVATIONS DIVINE AND MORRALL . . . BY JOHN  
ROBINSON . . . M. D C XXV. [1625]







900 ESSAYES; OR, OBSERVATIONS DIVINE AND MORALL  
... BY JOHN ROBINSON ... LONDON, PRINTED BY  
I. D. FOR I. BELLAMIE ... 1638

Another edition of the same essays.

### GOVERNOR BRADFORD

William Bradford, 1590-1657, was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, near Scrooby. As a youth he came under the influence of William Brewster and John Robinson. He went to Holland with the Scrooby congregation in 1608, and sailed on the Mayflower in 1620. When Governor Carver died in the spring of 1621, Bradford, then only 31, was chosen Governor in his place; and except for five years in which he declined the office, was re-elected annually until his death thirty-six years later. To his good sense and remarkable ability in the management of men and affairs, the success of the Pilgrim colony is chiefly due; to his vigorous and careful annals, we owe our knowledge of its history.

#### *Governor Bradford's Books*

26 BIBLE ... IMPRINTED AT LONDON, BY THE DEPUTIES OF ... CHRISTOPHER BARKER, 1592. [illus. p. 46]

*Given by lineal descendants of Governor Bradford's son, Joseph.*

355 A IVSTIFICATION OF SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ... BY JOHN ROBINSON ... ANNO D. 1610

Bradford's own copy of Robinson's most important theological work. Note Bradford's autograph.

373 WILLIAM BRADFORD. HIS BOOKE ... 1652.

Governor Bradford's original manuscript of his DIALOGUE ... BETWEEN SOM YOUNGE MEN BORNE IN NEW ENGLAND AND SUNDERY ANCIENT MEN THAT CAME OUT OF HOLLAND AND OLD ENGLAND ...

Bradford's most important work, his History OF PLIMOTH PLANTATION, is represented in Case C by the facsimile edition of 1896.

### ELDER BREWSTER

William Brewster, 1567-1644, was born in Scrooby, received a good education, and "spent some small time" at *Cambridge University*. As a young man he served with distinction under Davison, Queen Elizabeth's Secretary of State; after the fall of his patron, he went home to Scrooby, and there succeeded his father as "master of the Post", forwarding mail and passengers on the road to Scotland.

Brewster was a leader in the Separatist movement in the vicinity, and meetings were commonly held in his house. He was made an Elder when the church was organized; was a "special stay and help" to the





company in the difficulties of their flight to Holland, and was imprisoned after the failure of one of their attempts. He and John Robinson were the last to leave England, "having stayed to help the weakest over before them."

In *Leyden* he became connected with the University, took pupils in English, and set up a small publishing house which specialized in non-conformist books. The English authorities pressed for his extradition on this account and succeeded in having his press seized, but the protection of the *University* and the reluctance of the Dutch to act in such a matter, saved him from arrest. Brewster was one of the most active of the company in the decision to leave Holland for America, and in arranging their departure; and to him, as Ruling Elder, was entrusted the religious leadership of the Pilgrim church on its great adventure. Though the eldest of the Pilgrims, he did not shirk the hardships of the settlement, laboring in "ye fields with his hands . . . yet when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every Saboth." He lived to be nearly 80, having "born his part in weal and woe with this poore . . . church, in England, Holland, and in this wilderness, and done the Lord and them faithful service in his place and calling."

*Books printed by Elder Brewster in Leyden*

- 357 COMMENTARII . . . IN PROVERBIA SALOMONIS . . .  
 AUTHORE THOMA CARTWRIGHTO . . . LUGDVNI  
 BATAVORUM [LEYDEN] APUD GUILJELMUM BREW-  
 STERUM [WILLIAM BREWSTER] . . . 1617

The publication of this book brought William Brewster into trouble with the English authorities; hence his imprimatur was omitted from Cartwright's *CONFUTATION* published the next year.

- 119 A CONFVTATION OF THE RHEMISTS' TRANSLATION,  
 GLOSSES AND ANNOTATIONS ON THE NEW TESTA-  
 MENT . . . BY . . . THOMAS CARTWRIGHT . . . [LEY-  
 DEN] PRINTED [BY WILLIAM BREWSTER] IN THE  
 YEARE 1618.

*Given by Asa Millet, M.D.*

*Books from Brewster's Library in Plymouth*

- 366 THE WORKES BOTH MORRALL AND NATURAL OF  
 LUCIVS ANNAEVS SENECA TRANSLATED BY T: LODGE  
 D: OF PHIS: LONDON PRINTED BY WILLIAM STANSBY  
 Note autographs of successive owners. The earliest are: William  
 Peirce, a sea-captain plying between England and New England;  
 William Brewster; Love Brewster, son of Elder Brewster, who came  
 with his father in the "Mayflower"; and Alexander Standish, son  
 of Captain Myles Standish.

*Given by Justin Winsor.*



- 160 THE MYSTERY OF SELFE-DECEIVING . . . BY DANIEL DYKE . . . LONDON: PRINTED BY THOMAS SNODHAM FOR RALPH MAB . . . 1615.

*Books by English Reformers in Exile: Other 16th and 17th Century Books*

- 130 THE BIBLE . . . IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY THE DEPUTIES OF CHRISTOPHER BARKER, PRINTER TO THE QUEENES MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, 1599.

The "Geneva" Bible, translated by English exiles in Geneva, was the version most used by English non-conformists. It was sometimes called the "Breeches" Bible from its use of that word in translating Genesis iii.7

- 901 BOOK OF PSALMES: ENGLISHED BOTH IN PROSE AND METER . . . BY H. A. [HENRY AINSWORTH] . . . IMPRINTED AT AMSTERDAM, BY GILES THORP . . . 1612.

bound with:

TWO RIGHT PROFITABLE & FRUITFULL CONCORDANCES . . . COLLECTED BY R. F. H. . . . IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY BONHAM NORTON AND JOHN BILL . . . 1622.

*Bequest of Arthur Lord.*

This version of the psalms was used by the Church in Plymouth until 1693, when the Bay Psalm Book was substituted.

- 125 ANNOTATIONS UPON . . . THE . . . BOOK OF . . . NUMBERS . . . BY HENRY AINSWORTH . . . IMPRINTED IN THE YEARE 1619

Henry Ainsworth, Teacher of the Separatist Church at Amsterdam, was a noted Hebrew scholar and theologian.

- 838 AN ANSWERE TO A CERTEN LIBEL INTITULED, AN ADMONITION TO THE PARLIAMENT . . . BY JOHN WHITGIFT . . . IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY HENRIE BYNNEMAN, ANNO. 1572.

Archbishop Whitgift's answer to Thomas Cartwright. Two of Cartwright's works, printed by Brewster, are shown in this case. (Nos. 357 and 119)

- 902 CONFESSIO CHRISTIANAE FIDEI . . . PER THEODORVM BEZAM VEZELIUM . . . GENEVAE, EXCUDEBAT EUSTATHIUS VIGNON . . . M. D. LXXVII [1577]

Theodore Beza was Calvin's successor, and a noted controversialist. His translation of the Bible influenced both the Geneva and the Authorized versions.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT  
NO. 1000

BY  
J. H. GOLDSTEIN  
AND  
R. M. MAYER

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED  
JANUARY 10, 1955

REPORT NO. 1000

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

RECEIVED  
JANUARY 10, 1955

REPORT NO. 1000

- 369 ENCHIRIDION LOCORVM COMMVNIVM ADVERSUS  
LUTHERUM . . . IOANNE ECKIO AUTHORE . . . CO-  
LONIAE EXCUDEBAT PETRUS HORST. ANNO 1573

"A Manual of Simple Facts Refuting Luther and other Enemies of  
the Church."

John Eckens was a monk appointed to debate with Luther at  
Leipzig.

- 370 FIFTEENE SERMONS VPON THE SONG OF SALOMON . . .  
BY GEORGE GYFFARD . . .

Dedicated to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Richard Burchard,  
to whom the book was presented by the Church at Plymouth,  
came in the ship "Ann".

- 350 A RELATION OF THE STATE OF RELIGION: . . . [BY  
SIR EDWIN SANDYS] LONDON, PRINTED FOR SIMON  
WATERSON . . . 1605

Sir Edwin Sandys was an officer of the Virginia Company, from  
whom the Pilgrims obtained their first patent, and a nephew of  
Sir Samuel Sandys, Brewster's landlord at Scrooby. His book was  
written in 1599, and printed in 1605. The edition was burned by  
order of the High Commission.

- 903 BOOK BINDER'S STAMP

Design cut in brass for decorating book covers.

Other 17th century books may be found in cases B, C, D, E, and F,  
and in the Special Library bequeathed to the Pilgrim Society by Arthur  
Lord.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS  
AND ARCHITECTURE  
1100 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD  
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BY: [Illegible]

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Very truly yours,  
[Illegible Signature]






# The Church of Christ *at* Plymouth

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## CASE B

O the *Pilgrims*, their association as a "Church" antedated, and indeed brought about, their association as a community. Though that part of the congregation which left Leyden in 1620 was organized at their departure as an independent body, the manuscript record of "The Church of Christ att Plymouth" (Case B, No. 188) begins with their first gathering in England. There, about 1606, "diverse godly Christians" among whom was William Brewster, who as *Ruling Elder* established the Church at Plymouth, "joined themselves by a Covenant of the Lord, into a Church estate, to walk in all his wayes made known or to be made known to them, whatever it should cost them."

In the religious discussions of the time, a sharp distinction was drawn between Puritans, who strove for the further reformation or "purification" of the Church of England, and Separatists like the *Pilgrims*, who left it, maintaining that the power to form a "Church" and choose and ordain its officers, was inherent in any body of Christians united by a "Covenant of the Lord." In the New World, the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts Bay adopted in practice the independent policy of the *Separatist Church* at Plymouth. The democratic implications of this theory of organization, which the colonists instinctively applied to civil government, for which it furnished invaluable training, had a profound influence upon the development of American institutions.

The church officers consisted of the Pastor; the Ruling Elder, a lay officer of almost equal influence and responsibility; and two or more Deacons, who had charge of the church funds. Since the *Pilgrims* of the "Mayflower" represented only the advance guard of the Church, it was decided that the Elder, William Brewster, should go with them, and the Pastor, John Robinson, should remain in Holland. As a layman, Brewster was not considered competent to administer the Sacraments — i.e. Baptism and the Lord's Supper; but the Church at Plymouth found his teaching powerful and fruitful, "to the great content of ye hearers, and their comfortable edification."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

# The Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization

Volume 15, Number 1, Spring 1999

Editor: Robert D. Ekelund, Jr.  
Editorial Board: Robert A. Aumann, Ronald Coase, Oliver Williamson, and others.  
The Journal of Law, Economics, & Organization is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research in the fields of law, economics, and organization. The journal is published by the University of Chicago Press.

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## *The Records of the First Church*

188 PLYMOUTH FIRST CHURCH RECORDS . . . [Manuscript]. *Deposited by the Committee of the Church.*

Part I, dated 1680, and outlining the history of the Church from the beginning of the movement in England, is in the handwriting of Nathaniel Morton, Secretary of the Colony. Part II (1667-1699) was kept by Pastor John Cotton, Part III (1703-1723) by Pastor Ephraim Little, and Part IV (1724-1732) by Pastor Nathaniel Leonard. Part V consists of detailed notes for Part II, in the handwriting of Pastor Cotton.

The Church Records are open at that version of the Covenant which, in 1676, the Church voted should be left upon record "as that which they did owne to be the substance of that Covenant which their Fathers entered into at the first gathering of the Church":

"IN THE NAME OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST & IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS HOLY WILL & DIVINE ORDINANCES.

"Wee being by the most wise & good providence of God brought together in this place & desirous to unite ourselves into one congregation or church under the Lord Jesus Christ our Head, that it may be in such sort as becometh all those whom He hath redeemed & sanctified to himselfe, wee doe hereby solemnly & religiously (as in his most holy presence) avouch the Lord Jehovah the only true God to be our God & the God of ours & doe promise & binde ourselves to walke in all our wayes according to the Rule of the Gospel & in all sincere conformity to His holy ordinances & in mutuall love to & watchfulnesse over one another, depending wholly & only upon the Lord our God to enable us by his grace thereunto."

The Plymouth First Church Records were published in 1920 as v. 22 of the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

201 . . . AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN PLYMOUTH . . . BY A MEMBER OF SAID CHURCH . . . [Published as an appendix to A SERMON . . . BY PHILEMON ROBBINS, . . . BOSTON . . . 1760]

The author, John Cotton, belongs to the fourth generation of this remarkable family of New England ministers. He retired to Plymouth about 1755, and carried on a lively controversy with Pastor Robbins on matters of church practice.

## *The Pastors of the First Church*

RALPH SMITH, 1629-1635: ROGER WILLIAMS, *Associate*, 1631-1634

ROGER WILLIAMS, afterward founder of Providence, R. I., was educated at Charterhouse and Pembroke College, Cambridge. He came





to New England as a young man in 1631, and preached for a time in Boston and Salem, but soon moved to Plymouth, whose Separatist principles he shared. Bradford speaks of him as a man "of many precious parts, but very unsettled in judgment."

Returning to Salem, he plunged into controversies which not only irritated the Massachusetts authorities, but threatened to embroil the colony with the English government. He was about to be deported; but preferred to flee to the wilderness, where he soon began a settlement on the southern border of Plymouth Colony, which he called PROVIDENCE "in remembrance of God's merciful Providence to him in his distress."

The new colony adhered to the then remarkable principles of religious toleration, and the separation of church and state; and went on record as having "no laws whereby to punish any for declaring their minds concerning the things of God." Many sects found refuge there, among them the Baptists, to whose communion Williams for a time belonged, and the Quakers, with whom he carried on a vigorous controversy, while steadily refusing to limit their liberties. His influence with the Indians was of great service to the other colonies. He died in 1684 at the age of 80, still a pugnacious prophet of toleration in an age of intolerance.

363 LETTER FROM ROGER WILLIAMS TO GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP: probably written in the summer of 1633.

*Given by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.*

JOHN RAYNOR, 1636-1654: CHARLES CHAUNCY, *Associate*, 1638-1641

CHARLES CHAUNCY was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became the second president of Harvard College. (1655)

JOHN COTTON, 1669-1697, son of the famous Boston minister, was a graduate of Harvard College. He learned the Indian tongue as a missionary under Thomas Mayhew, later assisting to prepare the second edition of John Eliot's Indian Bible. (See Case D.) At his ordination, Elder Cushman gave the charge, and the aged John Howland joined in the laying on of hands. The Indian uprising known as King Philip's War, the suspension of Plymouth's independence under Governor Andros, and its final absorption into the Province of Massachusetts Bay, occurred during his pastorate. In 1698 he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he died after a brief but successful ministry. Parts II and V of the PLYMOUTH FIRST CHURCH RECORDS are in his handwriting.

EPHRAIM LITTLE, 1699-1723. Ephraim Little's chair, and his leather-covered travelling chest, dated 1698, may be seen in the *Lower Hall*. Part III of the PLYMOUTH FIRST CHURCH RECORDS is in his handwriting.

NATHANIEL LEONARD, 1724-1760. Part IV of the PLYMOUTH FIRST CHURCH RECORDS is in the handwriting of Nathaniel Leonard.





CHANDLER ROBBINS, 1760-1799. Chandler Robbins was Pastor of the First Church for nearly forty years, a period which included the stormy times of the American Revolution.

201 A SERMON PREACHED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND MR. CHANDLER ROBBINS . . . IN PLYMOUTH . . . BY HIS FATHER, THE REVEREND MR. PHILEMON ROBBINS . . . BOSTON . . . 1760.

Another memento of the Rev. Chandler Robbins is a porringer (Case J. No. 190) which belonged to him, and later to his successor, the Rev. James Kendall.

JAMES KENDALL, 1800-1859. During the ministry of James Kendall, the First Church associated itself with the Unitarian movement then engaging the liberal theologians of New England. The conservative minority of the church formed the 3rd Church of Plymouth (now Church of the Pilgrimage) in 1801. A portrait of the Rev. James Kendall may be seen in the Library. (No. 297)

The succession of Pastors of the First Church remains unbroken to the present day.

### *The Elders of the First Church*

WILLIAM BREWSTER, 1620-1644

For notes on William Brewster, the Pilgrim Elder, see page 9. He is represented by four BOOKS (*Case A*) his SWORD (*Case G*) and his ARMCHAIR (*Main Hall*)

THOMAS CUSHMAN, 1649-1691

Thomas Cushman was brought to the Colony in 1621 by his father Robert Cushman and left in the care of Governor Bradford. He served as Elder for forty-three years, during fifteen of which he led the church, as Elder Brewster had done, without the aid of a settled minister. When he died at the age of 84, it was felt that "much of God's presence went away from this church when this blessed Pillar was removed."

His wife was Mary Allerton, who came as a child in the "Mayflower," and was the last survivor of the Pilgrim company.

204 BUCKLES: said to have been worn by Thomas Cushman, but probably of slightly later date.

136c DEED: English; Cushman family.

THOMAS FAUNCE, 1699-1746

Thomas Faunce, born in 1647, and educated by Thomas Southworth, a pupil of Governor Bradford's, was the last Elder of the First Church, which he served as Deacon from 1686 to 1699, and as Elder from 1699 to his death in 1746. Faunce lived to the age of 99 years, and trans-





mitted many traditions of the Pilgrims, some of whom he knew personally. The identification of Plymouth Rock rests on his authority.

184 AUTOGRAPH OF THOMAS FAUNCE

From 1685 to 1723, Faunce served as Town Clerk, and this signature was given in that capacity.

185 NOTEBOOK OF THOMAS FAUNCE: [manuscript]

*Given by his great-great grand-daughter, Susan Doten.*

*Some Deacons of the First Church*

JOHN CARVER, 1620-1621

Carver was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. He served as Deacon in Holland, and was one of the most active in organizing the Pilgrims' departure. He died from over-exertion in the corn fields, while the first crop was being planted in the spring of 1621.

GOVERNOR CARVER'S CHAIR may be seen at the end of the Hall, and his SWORD in Case G.

SAMUEL FULLER, 1620-1633

He was skilled both in medicine and in theology. His advice influenced Endicott and the Salem colonists to organize their Church on Separatist lines. His wife, Bridget, came in the "Ann", and he had two children born in this country. The FULLER CRADLE may be seen in the Main Hall.

THOMAS CLARK, 1694-1697

He came in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and died in 1697, at the age of 98. His POCKET-BOOK may be seen in Case D.

EPHRAIM SPOONER, 1784-1818

His SIGNATURE appears on a notice of Marriage Intentions in this case (No. 187), and his PORTRAIT in the Library.

*Church Practices*

- 121 MANUSCRIPT VOLUME: containing two Catechisms and notes on various church practices, by John Cotton, "God's faithful minister in Boston", and other members of this remarkable family which furnished New England with five generations of preachers. John Cotton, once *Catechist* at Emanuel College, Cambridge, left St. Botolph's Church, Boston, England, in 1631, and became one of the leading divines of Boston, Massachusetts. His son, John Cotton, pastor of the Plymouth Church 1669-97, was zealous in catechising the youth of that church, teaching the boys and girls



on alternate Sundays with the assistance of the *Elder*, Thomas Cushman.

194 LETTER OF DISMISSAL: [photostat.]

John Winslow, passenger in the "Fortune", 1621, and his wife, Mary Chilton Winslow, who came in the Mayflower, 1620, are recommended from the First Church of Christ in Plymouth to the Third Church of Christ in Boston. The document is dated June 26, 1671, and initialed by John Cotton, Pastor, and Thomas Cushman, Ruling Elder.

Such a transfer, customary upon change of residence, indicates how the distinction between the Separatist and Puritan origins of the New England churches disappeared in practice.

203 MEMORANDUM BOOK: manuscript; kept by Josiah, son of John Cotton, Jr., and his son, John Cotton 3rd.

This book contains entries recording the missionary work of Josiah Cotton among the Indians, the dedication of the Third Church, Plymouth, in 1743, the preaching of John Cotton as a supply for Mr. Chandler Robbins, minister of the First Church, and other matters of local interest from 1733 to 1774.

372 A PLATFORM OF CHURCH-DISCIPLINE: GATHERED OUT OF THE WORD OF GOD, AND AGREED UPON BY THE ELDERS AND MESSENGERS OF THE CHURCHES ASSEMBLED . . . AT CAMBRIDGE IN NEW ENGLAND . . . PRINTED IN NEW ENGLAND; AND REPRINTED IN LONDON FOR PETER COLE . . . 1653.

905 CHURCH-GOVERNMENT AND CHURCH-COVENANT DISCUSSED, IN AN ANSWER OF THE ELDERS OF THE SEVERAL CHURCHES IN NEW ENGLAND TO TWO AND THIRTY QUESTIONS SENT OVER TO THEM . . . LONDON PRINTED BY R. O. AND G. D. FOR BENJAMIN ALLEN . . . 1643.

1001 A DECLARATION OF THE FAITH AND ORDER OWNED AND PRACTICED IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN ENGLAND . . . AGREED UPON . . . BY THEIR ELDERS AND MESSENGERS . . . LONDON PRINTED FOR D. L. . . . 1659

*Two 17th Century Sermons*

368 SERMON: by Matthew Henry, 1696. [manuscript notes.]

186 TO HIS LOVING FRIENDS . . . [Robert Cushman's "Sermon", preached at Plymouth, 1621]







Pamphlet, dated in pencil, 1785. The first edition was published in London, 1622; and, with Mourt's "Relation", provided the first published news of the colony. The edition of 1785 is the second American edition.

Cushman's "Sermon" is rather an example of special pleading, setting forth his reasons for urging the colonists to adopt certain policies demanded by the English stockholders, than a sermon in the accepted sense. It may, however, be taken as an example of that "prophecy" or lay preaching, which was customary in the independent churches, both in New England and abroad. Distinguished visitors were usually invited to "exercise their gifts" at the Sunday service. In Plymouth, the Pastor often preached at one service, and the Elder at the other, and only such elders were chosen as could preach. When they were without a Pastor, the Elder preached in the morning, and some gifted member of the congregation in the afternoon. Winslow, on one of his visits to London, was imprisoned by the English authorities for so preaching, and for performing marriages in his capacity as magistrate.

187 MARRIAGE INTENTIONS POSTED IN THE FIRST CHURCH: 1773

Note autograph of Ephraim Spooner, Deacon of the First Church, 1784-1818.

Both marriage and burial were considered by the early New England churches to be civil matters, and the participation of a minister to smack of "papist ceremony." Not until 1692 were the clergy authorized to perform marriages, and the first such marriage at Plymouth may not have occurred until 1708, when Josiah Cotton, son of Pastor John Cotton, was married by Pastor Little.

At funerals, the pastor accompanied the body to the grave, and public dignitaries were buried with military ceremony, but there was no religious service. This practice was generally followed until about 1720.

906 A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL THANKSGIVING . . . BOSTON: PRINTED BY B. GREEN . . . 172[3] Issued by the Honourable William Dummer, Esq., *Lieutenant Governor* of his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, for Thursday, the 28th of November, 1723.

"Fast Days" and "Thanksgiving Days", the first and most famous being that held by the Pilgrims in 1621 in celebration of their first harvest, were frequently held for matters of general anxiety or rejoicing; and might be proclaimed by the Governor for public occasions, or by the Pastor for matters concerning a particular church.



- 635a WARDEN'S POLE: the staff of office of the warden, or "tything man", who kept order in the church. Used in the First Church in Plymouth, from 1770 to 1790, by Sylvanus Harlow. *From the estate of his great grand-daughter, Ruth Spooner Baker.*

### *The Meeting House*

- 907 PLYMOUTH MEETING HOUSE: built 1683.  
Pen and ink sketch probably made from memory about 1774. The reverse of the paper contains a sketch of the Third Meeting House, built at that date.  
The meeting house of 1683 was the second meeting house of the First Church, and the first to occupy the site on Town Square still in use for that purpose. For sketches of the successive meeting houses, see Print Room. (No. 202)  
Before the first meeting house was built in 1643, the community worshiped in the lower room of the Fort, the site of which may still be seen on Burial Hill.

### *The Bell*

- 200 PAUL REVERE'S BILL FOR CASTING THE BELL FOR THE FIRST CHURCH: 1801  
(a) Letter signed Paul Revere and Sons  
(b) Bill of Ephraim Thayer for fittings for bell  
(c) Bill of Paul Revere and Sons

*Given by Charles H. Holmes.*

Paul Revere, famous silversmith and Revolutionary patriot, died in 1818. During his later years, the firm of Paul Revere and Sons cast bells for many New England churches. When the meeting house of the First Church was destroyed by fire in 1892, this bell rang the alarm, before it fell among the blazing ruins. It was afterward re-cast, and is still in use.

- 128 BIBLE: Dutch; early brought to this country.

*Given by George Cushman.*

- 134 BIBLIORUM . . . LONDINI, TYPIS HENRICI MIDDLETONI . . . MDLXXIX [1579]

*Given by Rose Standish Whiting.*

- 908 PSALMS . . . BY THOMAS STERNEHOLD, JOHN [HOPKINS] . . . LONDON, PRINTED FOR E. G. . . . 1641

The Pilgrim Society also has in its library a copy of the edition of 1602. This metrical version of the psalms, with tunes, is approximately contemporary with the Ainsworth version used by the Pilgrims, a copy of which may be seen in Case A.

BIBLE [title page missing] bound with the above PSALMS



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
1925

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
FOR THE YEAR 1925  
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
1925

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
1925

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
1925

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
1925



- 135 THE WORKES OF . . . JOHN WHITE . . . TOGETHER  
WITH A DEFENSE OF THE WAY TO THE TRUE CHURCH  
. . . BY FRANCIS WHITE . . . LONDON, PRINTED FOR  
WILLIAM BARRET . . . 1624.

William White, of the Mayflower, may have been that son mentioned in the will of Bishop John White (dated 1621) as having left his country and church.

- 176 AFFIDAVIT: sworn before Deputy-Governor William Bradford, September, 1691, in which James Cole, innkeeper, testifies that he heard John Gray say to John Cotton, "Thou minister of the Gospel, thou art a dirty fellow."

Deputy-Governor Bradford was the son of William Bradford, the Pilgrim Governor.

- 348 NEW-ENGLANDS MEMORIAL . . . BY NATHANIEL  
MORTON, SECRETARY TO THE COURT FOR THE JURIS-  
DICTION OF NEW-PLIMOUTH . . . CAMBRIDGE . . .  
PRINTED BY S. G. AND M. J. FOR JOHN USHER OF  
BOSTON 1669: S. G. was Samuel Green of Cambridge; he was  
paid £25 and a barrel of beef by the General Court.

Nathaniel Morton wrote Part I of the PLYMOUTH FIRST CHURCH  
RECORDS, which he called A BREIFE ECLESIASTICALL  
HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST ATT PLYMOUTH.  
(No. 188)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

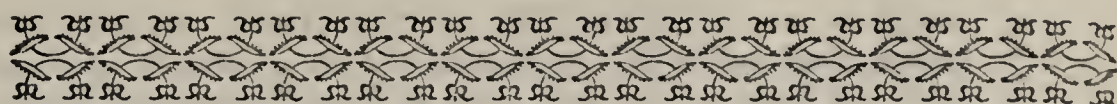
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# Pilgrim History & Plymouth Government

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## In the Library

909 THE PATENT OF PLYMOUTH COLONY: dated June 1, 1621 (o. s.); issued by the President and Council for New England to John Peirce, in behalf of the Plymouth Colony. It is signed and sealed by the Duke of Lenox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Sheffield, and Sir Ferdinando Gorges.

The first patent of Plymouth Colony, obtained from the Virginia Company, became useless when the Pilgrims were obliged to settle outside its jurisdiction. Its place as a basis of government was temporarily supplied by the COMPACT, signed November 21, 1620, by the head of each household in the Pilgrim Company. The Compact is important as establishing a government by the written consent of the governed. To regularize this unusual procedure, the patent to John Peirce, one of the "Adventurers" or London stockholders, was taken out with the Council for New England, in whose territory Plymouth lay, and sent over by the *Fortune*, the next ship to sail. It is the oldest state document in New England. "Peirce's Patent" was superseded the next year by another, under which Peirce hoped to gain personal control of the colony; but his attempt was unsuccessful. In 1629, after the termination of the Pilgrims' agreement with the Adventurers, a final patent was granted by the Council for New England, to William Bradford and Associates. This may now be seen at the Plymouth County Registry of Deeds. For the text of THE COMPACT, see page vi.

## In the Main Hall

### CASE C

This case contains the autographs of the Governors of Plymouth Colony, some of the early books through which its history is known, and other associated objects.

### Governors of Plymouth Colony

GOVERNOR CARVER, who died in the spring of 1621, has left no autograph. His chair may be seen at the end of the Hall, and his sword in *Case G*.

# Journal of the American Medical Association

Published weekly, except during the months of December and January, when it is published bi-weekly. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The journal is published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. This journal is indexed and abstracted in the following publications: Abstracts of Original Articles in Biological and Medical Sciences, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medicine and Surgery, Abstracts of Original Articles in Pediatrics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Dermatology and Venereology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Ophthalmology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Otorhinolaryngology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Radiology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Pathology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Physiology and Biophysics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Psychology and Psychiatry, Abstracts of Original Articles in Social and Behavioral Sciences, Abstracts of Original Articles in Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Abstracts of Original Articles in Environmental Health, Abstracts of Original Articles in Occupational Health, Abstracts of Original Articles in Forensic Medicine, Abstracts of Original Articles in Legal Medicine, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical History, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Literature, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Education, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Research, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Statistics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Economics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Law, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Ethics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Philosophy, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Sociology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Anthropology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Linguistics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Literature, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Education, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Research, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Statistics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Economics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Law, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Ethics, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Philosophy, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Sociology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Anthropology, Abstracts of Original Articles in Medical Linguistics.

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Original Articles  
Editorial  
Book Reviews  
Announcements  
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- 361 GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S SIGNATURE: on a letter to Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. Bradford was elected to succeed Governor Carver in 1621, and served until his death in 1657, "except 5 years which he declined".

*Given by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.*

- 911 GOVERNOR EDWARD WINSLOW'S SIGNATURE: on a letter in Case E., and on a letter [photostat] in this case. He was Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633, 1636, and 1644.

- 911 GOVERNOR PRENCE'S SIGNATURE: on a letter [photostat], dated 1646, to Gov. John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Thomas Prence was Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1634, 1638, 1657-1673. He came to Plymouth in the Fortune in 1621, and died in 1673. He was Assistant 22 years, Commissioner 13 years, and Treasurer in 1637.

- 213 GOVERNOR JOSIAH WINSLOW'S SIGNATURE: on a deed dated 1673. He was Governor 1673-1680. Upon the same deed is the signature of Resolved White, who came in the "Mayflower" as a child of five. He was the brother of Peregrine White, and step-brother of Josiah Winslow.

- 173 GOVERNOR THOMAS HINCKLEY'S SIGNATURE: on the draft of "An Act for the Support of Ministers", in his handwriting. Thomas Hinckley, 1618-1706, was the last Governor of Plymouth Colony, serving from 1680 to 1692, except during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros (1685-1689) during which period the colonial governments were suspended. In 1692, Plymouth, Maine and Nova Scotia were added to Massachusetts, becoming the royal province of Massachusetts Bay.

### Other Officers of Plymouth Colony

- 117 SIGNATURE OF MYLES STANDISH, Military Captain of the Plymouth Colony: on a deed dated 1655. Standish was elected Captain, by popular suffrage at the first "General Court", held in March, 1621.

- 1002 SIGNATURE OF NATHANIEL MORTON, Clerk of Plymouth Colony, 1645-1685. Before 1645, the colony records were kept informally by the governors.

- 120 The name of NATHANIEL CLERK (Clark) appears on the title-page of the BOOK . . . OF . . . LAWS . . . OF . . . NEW PLYMOUTH. He succeeded Nathaniel Morton as Secretary of Plymouth Colony.

the first of the two main branches of the system (18)  
the second of the two main branches of the system (19)  
the third of the two main branches of the system (20)

the fourth of the two main branches of the system (21)  
the fifth of the two main branches of the system (22)

the sixth of the two main branches of the system (23)  
the seventh of the two main branches of the system (24)  
the eighth of the two main branches of the system (25)

the ninth of the two main branches of the system (26)  
the tenth of the two main branches of the system (27)

the eleventh of the two main branches of the system (28)  
the twelfth of the two main branches of the system (29)  
the thirteenth of the two main branches of the system (30)  
the fourteenth of the two main branches of the system (31)  
the fifteenth of the two main branches of the system (32)

the sixteenth of the two main branches of the system (33)  
the seventeenth of the two main branches of the system (34)  
the eighteenth of the two main branches of the system (35)

the nineteenth of the two main branches of the system (36)  
the twentieth of the two main branches of the system (37)

the twenty-first of the two main branches of the system (38)  
the twenty-second of the two main branches of the system (39)

## Other Notables

- 912 SIGNATURE OF JOHN WINTHROP, Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. (See also Governor Bradford's letter to Governor Winthrop, No. 361)
- 913 SIGNATURE OF ELDER THOMAS FAUNCE, 1647-1746. In 1741 he publicly identified Plymouth Rock, pointed out to him by the first comers, as the landing-place of the Pilgrims. (See page 74) :

## *Sources of Pilgrim History: Contemporary Books and Documents*

- 354 RELATION OR IOURNALL OF THE BEGINNING AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENGLISH PLANTATION SETTLED AT PLIMOTH IN NEW ENGLAND . . . LONDON. PRINTED FOR JOHN BELLAMIE . . . 1622.

"Mourt's Relation", so called from the signature to its preface, is the earliest account of Plymouth Colony. It consists of daily entries by Bradford and Winslow covering the events of the winter of 1620-21, with supplementary letters by John Robinson and Robert Cushman. It was sent to England in the *Fortune*, and published by George Morton (G. Mourt), who himself came to Plymouth in 1623.

- 914 THE HISTORY OF THE PLIMOTH PLANTATION . . . WRITTEN BY WILLIAM BRADFORD . . . REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT . . . 1896. This invaluable source of Pilgrim history begins with the inception of the movement in England, and carries the history of the colony down to 1646. It ends with a list of the "Mayflower's" passengers, with brief notes on their marriages, their deaths, and the children born to them.

Bradford's manuscript was lent by his grandson to Thomas Prince, an early New England historian, who placed it in "The New England Library" which he began to form in 1703. It disappeared about the time of the Revolution, and came to light more than seventy-five years later in the Library of the Bishop of London, to which diocese the American colonies had been attached. In 1897, it was courteously returned to the custody of the Governor of Massachusetts, and deposited in the State Library.

- 348 NEW-ENGLAND'S MEMORIAL . . . BY NATHANIEL MORTON . . . CAMBRIDGE . . . 1669. Based on Bradford's "Plimoth Plantation," to which Morton had access, it was, until the re-discovery of Bradford's manuscript, the best source of Plymouth history available.

Open at the list of the SIGNERS OF THE COMPACT



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE  
BOARD OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR  
1900

CHICAGO, ILL.  
1901

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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FOR THE YEAR  
1900



- 120 THE BOOK OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE JURISDICTION OF NEW-PLYMOUTH . . . BY THE ORDER . . . OF THE GENERAL COURT . . . REPRINTED AND PUBLISHED: NATHANIEL CLERK SECR'T . . . BOSTON IN NEW-ENGLAND: PRINTED BY SAMUEL GREEN 1685.  
*Gift of Horace C. Totman.*
- 915 AN EXACT ABRIDGEMENT OF ALL STATUTES . . . FROM MAGNA CARTA UNTIL 1641 BY E. WINGATE OF GRAYES INN ESQ . . . LONDON . . . 1666. Note autograph of Thomas Hinckley, last governor of Plymouth Colony, on the title page.  
*Given by Josiah W. Hinckley.*
- 1009 EIRENARCHA: OR OF THE OFFICE OF THE IUSTICES OF PEACE . . . BY WILLIAM LAMBARD OF LINCOLNES INNE, GENT . . . LONDON, PRINTED BY RALPH NEWBERRY . . . 1592. This Elizabethan codification of English law for the use of country justices, was the official property of the Trial Justices of Plymouth as long as the office existed. The arms on the cover are those of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, principal minister to Queen Elizabeth, and colleague of Secretary Davison, the early patron of William Brewster. It is probable that Brewster brought this book to Plymouth.  
*Given by Arthur Lord.*
- 356 PLAINE DEALING OR NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND . . . BY THOMAS LECHFORD . . . 1642. Lechford, the first professional lawyer in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, came to Boston in 1638. Looked upon with suspicion by the Massachusetts leaders, with whom he soon found himself at variance, he returned, embittered, to England in 1641.
- 186 . . . A SERMON PREACHED AT PLYMOUTH, IN NEW-ENGLAND, 1621 [BY ROBERT CUSHMAN]. Cushman's argument in favor of a clause in the agreement between the Pilgrim colonists and the London "Adventurers", by which all property and profits of the colony were to be considered part of a "common stock" for a period of seven years. The colonists favored an arrangement which would exempt their houses and gardens, and guarantee them two days a week to work for themselves; but they finally yielded at Cushman's advice. After the famine of 1622, Governor Bradford so far abrogated the disputed clause as to assign temporary holdings to the colonists, on the basis of one acre per person, and to allow them time to set corn for their private consumption; a system which proved successful.  
"The experience that was had in this common cause . . . tried sundry years, and that among godly & sober men," says Bradford, "may well evince the vanity of that conceit of Plato's . . . that the taking away of property . . . would make them happy &



flourishing . . . For this community [of property] was found to breed much confusion & discontent, & retard much employment."

- 105 THE REVOLUTION IN NEW ENGLAND JUSTIFIED . . . PRINTED FOR JOSEPH BRUNNING AT BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND 1691. *Bound with:* A NARRATIVE OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF SIR EDMOND ANDROSSE AND HIS COMPLICES . . . BY SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WHO WERE OF HIS COUNCIL. PRINTED IN THE YEAR 1691

Thomas Hinckley of Plymouth is among the "several gentlemen" signing the foreword.

Under James II, an attempt was made to curb the independence assumed by the New England colonies. Their charters were revoked, and in 1685 Sir Edmund Andros was sent over as Royal Governor. His rule was deeply resented, and in 1689, at the news of King James' abdication, he was arrested by the people of Boston, and the old colonial governments re-established.

The two pamphlets, bound together, which are shown under the number 105, are products of this crisis in New England history, which closely parallels the crisis ending in the Revolution a century later.

- 916 QUESTIONNAIRE: SENT OUT BY THE REV. THOMAS PRINCE IN 1729, FOR INFORMATION WHEN COMPILING HIS ANNALS. The text begins: ". . . Reverend Sir: The New England Chronology staying for information of the Remarkables of Your Place . . ."

### *The Seal of Plymouth Colony*

The original Seal of Plymouth Colony was seized by Governor Andros and never recovered. Several versions of the device may be seen in Pilgrim Hall.

- 106a PLASTER IMPRESSION OF THE SEAL OF PLYMOUTH COLONY attached to the deed of "Assonet Neck" from the "Collony of Newplimouth" to six men of Taunton; dated 1677.
- 120 DEVICE on the title-page of "A Book of The . . . Laws . . . of New-Plimouth . . . 1685".
- 106.2 SEAL: brass. Device: Indian, standing with drawn bow. Inscription: Plymouth, N. E. 1620. Date unknown.
- 10 DEVICE: Seal of Plymouth Colony; diameter 30". Relief; wood and plaster, gilded; blue ground. [*In Office*]
- 106.3.4 SEALS: unidentified.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS  
54 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60601

Volume 1, Number 1, Spring 1968  
\$4.00 per copy (U.S. and Possessions)  
\$5.00 per copy (Canada, Mexico, and Foreign)  
Subscription prices: \$12.00 per year (U.S. and Possessions)  
\$15.00 per year (Canada, Mexico, and Foreign)

Published quarterly by the University of Chicago Press  
for the American Society for the History of Mathematics  
The American Society for the History of Mathematics  
is an international organization of mathematicians  
interested in the history of their discipline.

Editor: STEPHEN D. BARON  
Editorial Board: R. C. MARSHALL, J. J. O'CONNOR,  
D. J. W. SIMPSON, and others.

Editorial Office: Department of Mathematics,  
University of Chicago, 480 Lincoln Drive,  
Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.  
Telephone: (312) 835-5000

Subscription orders, notices of change of address,  
and other correspondence should be sent to the  
Editorial Office.

Single copies of the journal may be ordered from  
the University of Chicago Press, 54 East Lake Street,  
Chicago, Illinois 60601, U.S.A.

Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois,  
and at additional mailing offices.  
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Chicago, Illinois 60601.



103, 104 "PINE-TREE" SHILLINGS, SIX-PENCE, AND THREE-PENCE, c. 1652. Struck by Capt. John Hull, (1624-1683) and his partner, Robert Sanderson, (1608-1693) famous Boston silver-smiths.

The New England colonies assumed many of the functions of independent states, Massachusetts Bay going so far as to appoint a "Mintmaster" and issue her own coinage.

367 PETITION of Mihell Smith, accused of fraudulent voting, to the General Court at Boston. He pleads that "seeing one before him put in two or three beans . . . he thought it indifferent whether he put in one or more." Gov. Winthrop, in a signed footnote, advocates that the fine be remitted as "he did offend in his simplicity . . . being of harmless disposition."

358 LETTER OF MARTHA BRADFORD, wife of John Bradford, to John Winthrop, Jr. Dated Marshfield, April 1, 1656.

359 TWO LETTERS FROM JOHN BRADFORD TO JOHN WINTHROP, Jr., dated Norwich, Conn., Sept. 10, 1672, and Feb. 8, 1672-1673. John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, seems to have practiced medicine, as did several ministers and others of unusual education and public spirit. Roger Williams is said to have been one of Winthrop's patients.

1007 FINAL DIVISION OF THE AGAWAM PURCHASE, 1715. Surveyor's notes for dividing land which the Town of Plymouth bought from the Indians in 1666, and sold to a group of ten private purchasers in 1682.

*Given in memory of John Hall Jones by Katharine W. Jones.*

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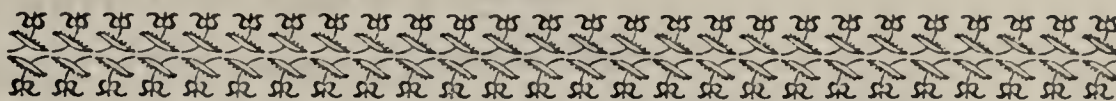
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## Plymouth Colony *and the* Indians

---

### CASE D

HE Pilgrims came to New England predisposed to deal fairly with the Indian inhabitants, and sure that in bringing into the wilderness the Gospel they valued so highly, they were conferring a priceless benefit on the natives, and justifying their adventure before God and men.

They found the Indians well-disposed to them. A violent epidemic had wiped out the tribe in whose hunting-grounds Plymouth was situated, and so weakened the neighboring nations, that they were glad to secure the protection of the English against the stronger tribes which threatened them.

The treaty between Massasoit and the Pilgrims, signed in the spring of 1621, was honestly written, of real benefit to both sides, and faithfully kept as long as its signers lived.

As the colonization of New England proceeded, however, and the Indian hunting grounds diminished with the spread of the English settlements, the Indians became increasingly uneasy. In 1675, Philip, son of the Pilgrims' old friend Massasoit, began a series of savage massacres intended to drive the English from the country. The first attack took place in Swansea, in Plymouth Colony, near the Rhode Island line. Then the pioneer towns of the Connecticut River valley began to suffer. The colonists of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven, united since 1643 in a defensive Confederacy, attacked and destroyed the stronghold of the Narragansett Indians, most powerful of King Philip's allies. Finally, Philip himself was surrounded at Mount Hope, and was killed in the skirmish. His death put an end to the war, and the permanence of the New England Colonies was assured.

The deserted cornfields of the Wampanoag Indians influenced the Pilgrims in choosing the site for their settlement. The only survivor of this tribe was Squanto, who had been kidnapped and carried to Europe by Captain Hunt, thus escaping the pestilence which destroyed his nation in 1617. He made his way back to Plymouth in the spring of 1621, and was of great service to the colonists in teaching them the ways of the country.

315 INDIAN ARROWHEADS: found on Burial Hill







92 INDIAN ARTIFACTS: found on Burial Hill

674, 164 INDIAN PIPES: found in Plymouth Colony

310 FRAGMENTS FROM THE SITE OF THE WATCH HOUSE, Burial Hill. The Pilgrims built a fort on Burial Hill in 1622, and repaired and enlarged it in 1643 and 1675. The nearby Watch House (1642) was also extensively repaired in King Philip's War (1675). Neither was ever attacked.

159c. SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF EDWARD WINSLOW, on a Deed dated 1644. Winslow was the chief agent of the Pilgrims in their early dealings with the Indians; and his cure of the sick chief, Massasoit, cemented their friendly relations. Later, when in London on Colony business, his efforts led to the founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England, a well-endowed society under which much missionary and educational work was conducted.

116a FRAGMENT OF SUN-DIAL FROM MYLES STANDISH'S HOUSE IN DUXBURY.

The shrewd boldness of Myles Standish in dealing with tentative threats by the tribes on the fringes of Plymouth influence, and the efficiency with which he kept up the simple military establishment of the colony, made Plymouth feared and respected by the Indians. Like Winslow, he was very successful in his personal relations with the natives.

### *The Indian Trade*

Plymouth depended largely on trade with the Indians to procure beaver skins to ship to England, to repay the money raised to found the Colony. Until the Colony was firmly established, the corn obtained from them was also essential both for food and for planting.

308, 309, 321 BRICK, HOE, AND CANDLE: from the site of Plymouth Colony's trading post at Aptuxet (Bourne), built in 1627.

920 COMBINATION PIPE AND TOMAHAWK: made in Europe for the Indian trade. Found in Duxbury.

101 WAMPUM: used by the Indians as money.

The Pilgrims learned from the Dutch at New Amsterdam the use of "Wampum" as a medium of exchange, and introduced it among the Indians of this region. Wampum is made from clamshells, the scarcer blue beads having twice the value of the white. The labor of making it was a fair equivalent of the value at which it passed current.

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The Medical Profession and the War  
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The Medical Profession and the War

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## *Indian Missions*

- 131 BIBLE: translated into the Indian language by John Eliot. Edition of 1685; three pages endorsed with notes and signatures in the Indian dialect. *Given by Mrs. William Cushing.*

The first edition of this Bible, printed in Cambridge, 1661, was one of the earliest books printed in New England. The press belonged to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. John Cotton, of Plymouth, assisted in revising the second edition.

The Indians having no written language, Eliot was obliged to invent a complete phonetic system to express his translation.

- 132 PHOTOGRAPH OF PORTRAIT: said to be that of John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians"; graduate of Jesus College, Cambridge; philologist and linguist. He came to New England in 1631, settled as *Teacher* of the Church at Roxbury, and established an Indian Mission at Watertown in 1646.

- 349 INDIAN DEEDS OF ELIZABETH ISLANDS, in Buzzards Bay, to Thomas Mayhew, first of five generations of missionaries to the Indians. In regard to the purchase of land from the Indians, Gov. Josiah Winslow wrote:

"Until these present troubles [Philip's War] broke out, the English did not possess one foot of land in this Colony but what was obtained by honest purchase of the Indian proprietors."

- 364 LIST OF INDIANS attending the preaching of Thomas Tupper, missionary, at Sandwich, 1693.

- 129 VOCABULARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS (OR NATICK) INDIAN LANGUAGE. BY JOSIAH COTTON, CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED BY E. W. METCALF AND COMPANY: 1829.

Published from the manuscript of Josiah Cotton, 1680-1756. Many entries in his Memorandum Book (Case B, No. 203) record his missionary preaching.

## *King Philip's War*

- 72 SIGNATURE OF GOVERNOR JOSIAH WINSLOW, commander-in-chief of the forces of the United Colonies of New England, which destroyed the Narragansetts in King Philip's War. It appears on a deed dated 1673, signed also by Peregrine White. White served as a volunteer in the Pequot War of 1643.
- 360 SIGNATURE OF DEPUTY-GOVERNOR WILLIAM BRADFORD, in command of the Plymouth forces at the destruction of the Narragansetts. Major Bradford was badly wounded in the action.







- 679 POCKET-BOOK OF COLONEL BENJAMIN CHURCH. This redoubtable Indian fighter defeated King Philip, who was killed in the engagement, December 12, 1676.
- 136a KING PHILIP: engraved by Paul Revere for Church's "Entertaining History of King Philip's War", edition of 1772. This representation of King Philip is, of course, wholly imaginary.
- 126 THE ENTERTAINING HISTORY OF KING PHILIP'S WAR . . . WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DIVINE PROVIDENCE TOWARD COL. BENJAMIN CHURCH: BY THOMAS CHURCH, ESQ. HIS SON . . . NEWPORT . . . 1772. [*Title page missing*] bound with: NEW ENGLAND'S MEMORIAL: . . . BY NATHANIEL MORTON . . . NEWPORT . . . M,DCC,LXXII. [1772]  
 "The Entertaining History" is open at the account of the death of King Philip, whose defeat was largely due to Church's energy and knowledge of Indian tactics.
- 311 BARREL OF GUN: said to be that with which King Philip was killed.
- 181 LETTER FROM KING PHILIP TO GOVERNOR PRENCE: written by John Sassamon, a Christian Indian educated at Harvard College. Sassamon later warned Plymouth Colony of Philip's rising, and was murdered by Philip's followers.
- 123 THE PRESENT STATE OF NEW-ENGLAND. BEING A NARRATIVE OF THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS . . . BY W. HUBBARD . . . LONDON: PRINTED FOR THO. PARKHURST . . . 1677. Contains a map of New England "being the first that ever was here cut", showing the towns attacked.  
 By the end of King Philip's War, six towns in Plymouth Colony had been ravaged, and the war debt was reckoned to exceed the whole property value of the colony.
- 93 POCKET-BOOK OF THOMAS CLARK, father of William Clark, whose garrison house, near Plymouth, was burned by the Indians, March 1676. Philip's partisans were believed to have instigated the attack.
- 322, 325 SPOON AND ARROW HEADS: from site of Robert Latham house, East Bridgewater, burned by the Indians, April 1676.


\* \* \*

Indian implements found in Plymouth and the vicinity may  
 be seen in the *Lower Hall*)



## Relics of the Winslow Family

### CASE E

 EDWARD WINSLOW, 1595-1655, came in the Mayflower in 1620. His diplomatic gifts were of immense service to the Colony in their dealings with the Indians, with the English stockholders, and with the English government. He served as "Assistant" for twenty years, as Governor in 1633, 1636 and 1644, and as Commissioner during the first year of the New England Confederacy; he is the author of some of the earliest published reports of the Colony. In 1646, to the regret of his Plymouth colleagues, who felt that the Colony could ill spare his services, he went to England on a difficult mission for the colony of Massachusetts Bay. His success brought him to the attention of Oliver Cromwell, who entrusted him with two further missions. His Commission for the first, dated 1654, may be seen in the Library; while engaged in the second, in which he was joined with Admiral Penn and General Venable in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Hispaniola for England, he died, and was buried at sea.

His portrait hangs over *Case E*.

142 MORTAR AND PESTLE which belonged to Edward Winslow. Bronze mortar has two bands of floral decoration in relief. Probably brought in the Mayflower. [Illus. p. 42.]

141 FRAGMENT OF CHEST with wrought-iron handle. Probably brought in the Mayflower.

*Given by John Churchill.*

362 LETTER written and signed by Edward Winslow, dated 1637.

21 WILL OF EDWARD WINSLOW: [photostat.]

149 DECORATIVE RONDEL: one of a set of twelve, depicting the twelve months of the year, which belonged to Governor Edward Winslow. This represents the month of November.

*Given by Mrs. F. B. Davis.*

157 SILVER CANTEEN: engraved decoration, with initials E. W. Probably American c. 1700-1720.







GOVERNOR EDWARD WINSLOW

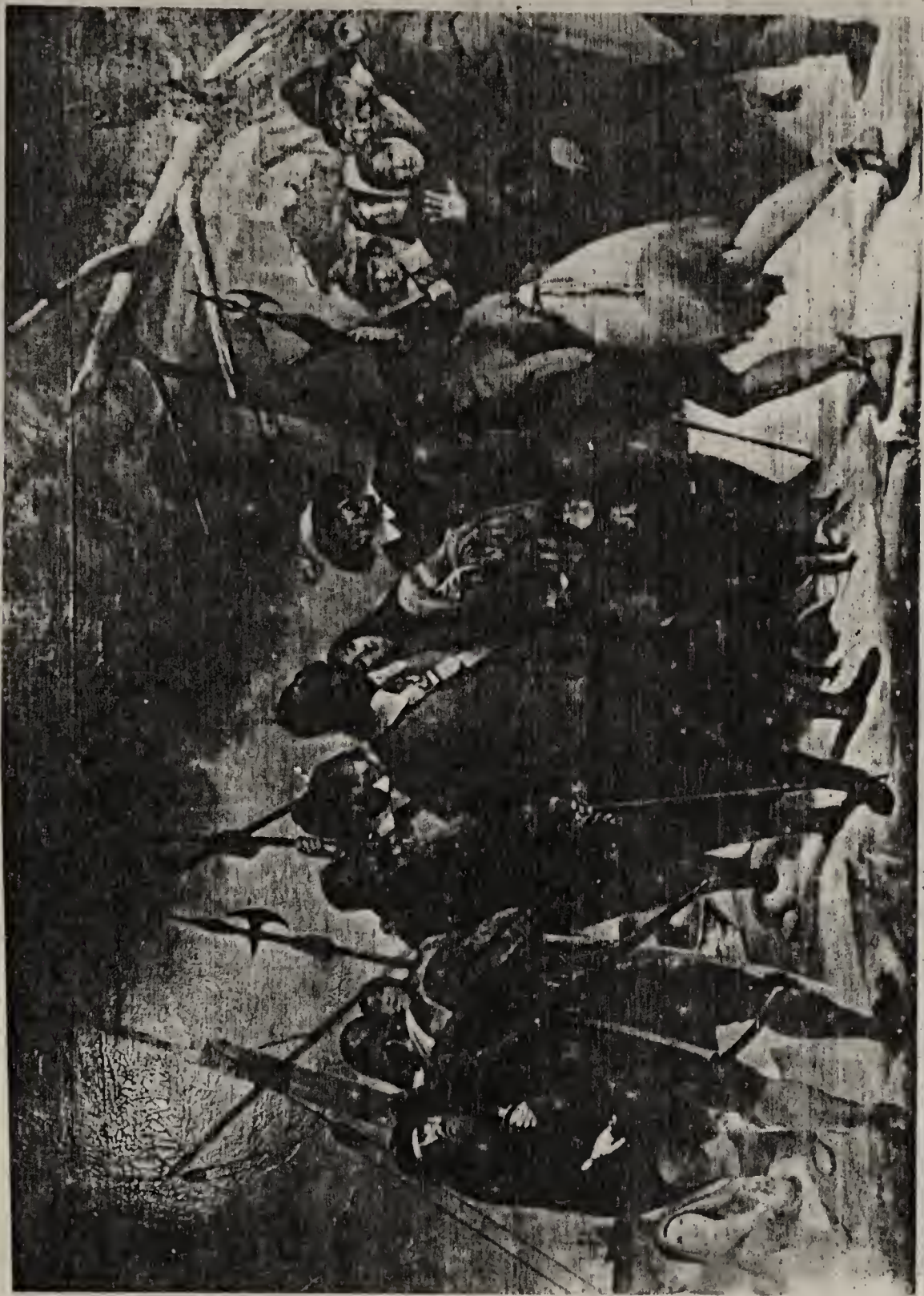
*The only Pilgrim portrait known*

[See pp. 32 and 68]

By Robert Walker, 1651







LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

By Henry Sargent c. 1834

[See p: 71]





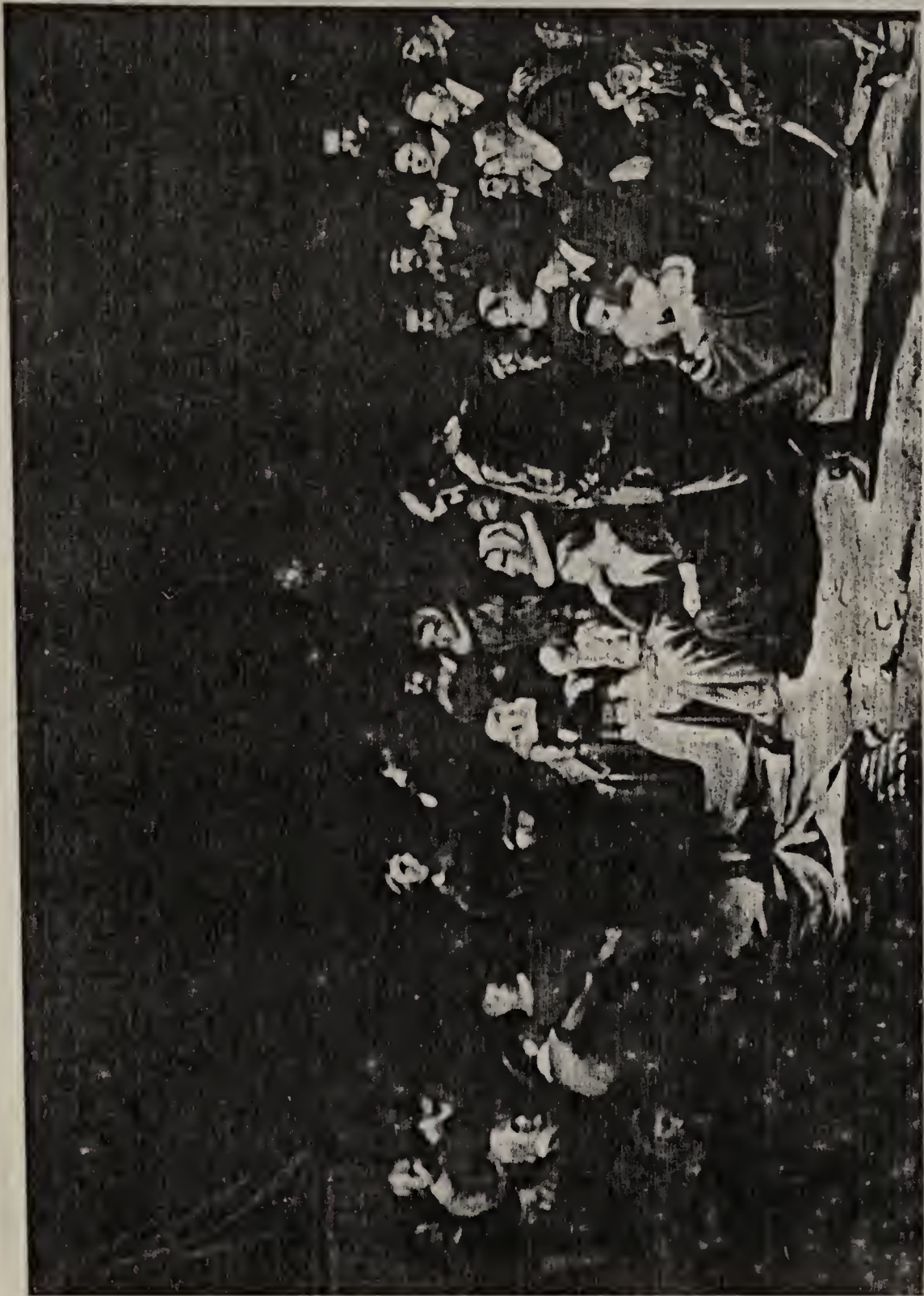


SIGNING OF THE COMPACT

[See pp. vi, 22 and 201]







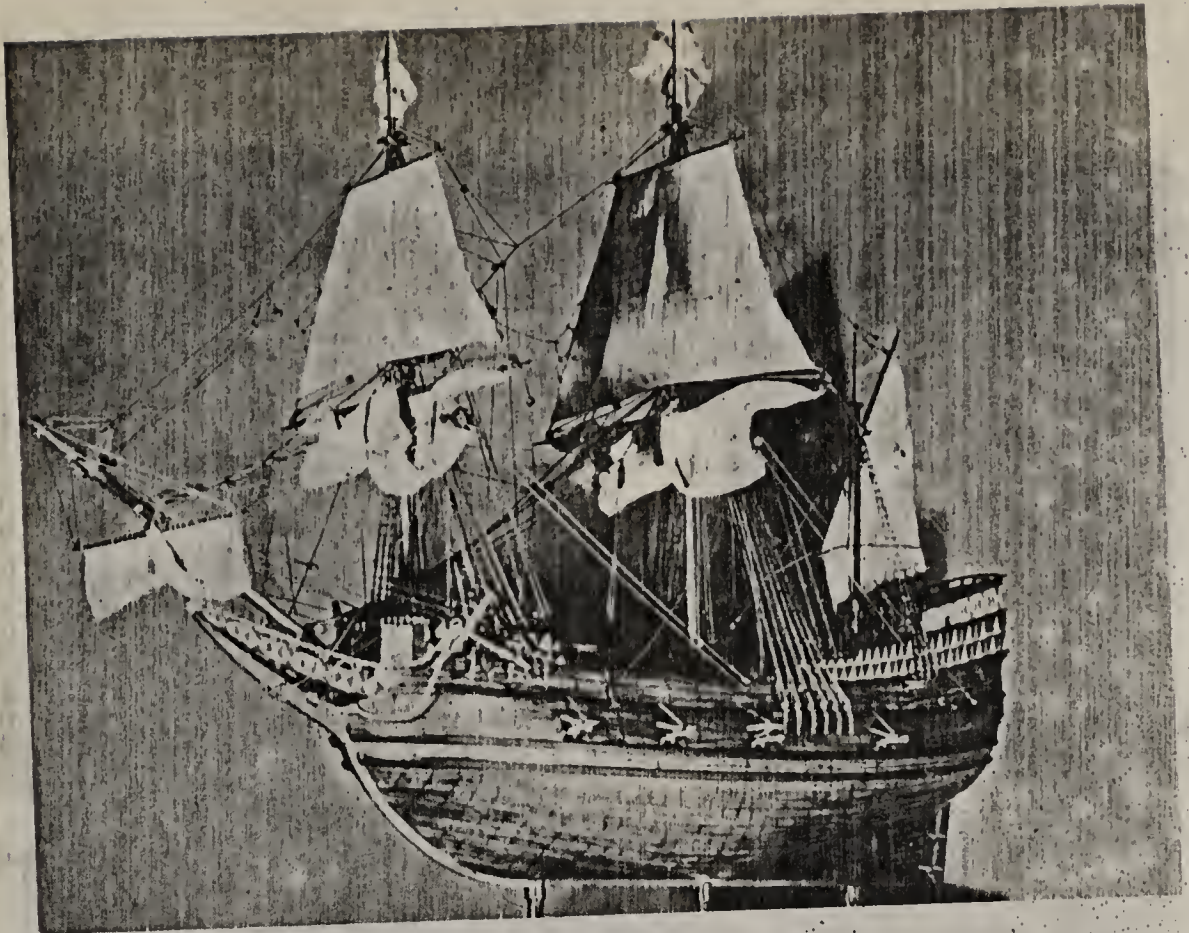
THE PILGRIMS HOLDING THEIR FIRST MEETING FOR  
PUBLIC WORSHIP IN AMERICA

Lith. by Allebe from painting by Schwartz

[See p. 72]







MODEL OF THE MAYFLOWER

[See p. 76]

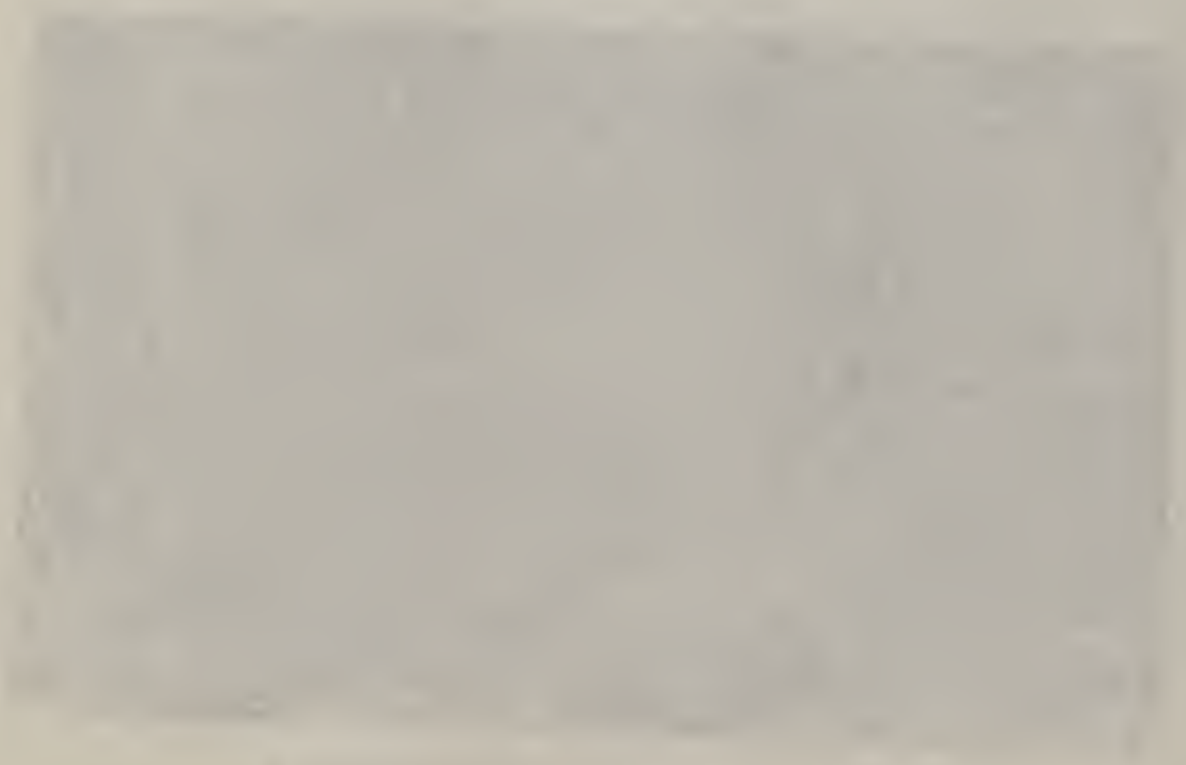


WRECK OF THE SPARROWHAWK

[See p. 76]



THE BROWN FAMILY



THE BROWN FAMILY





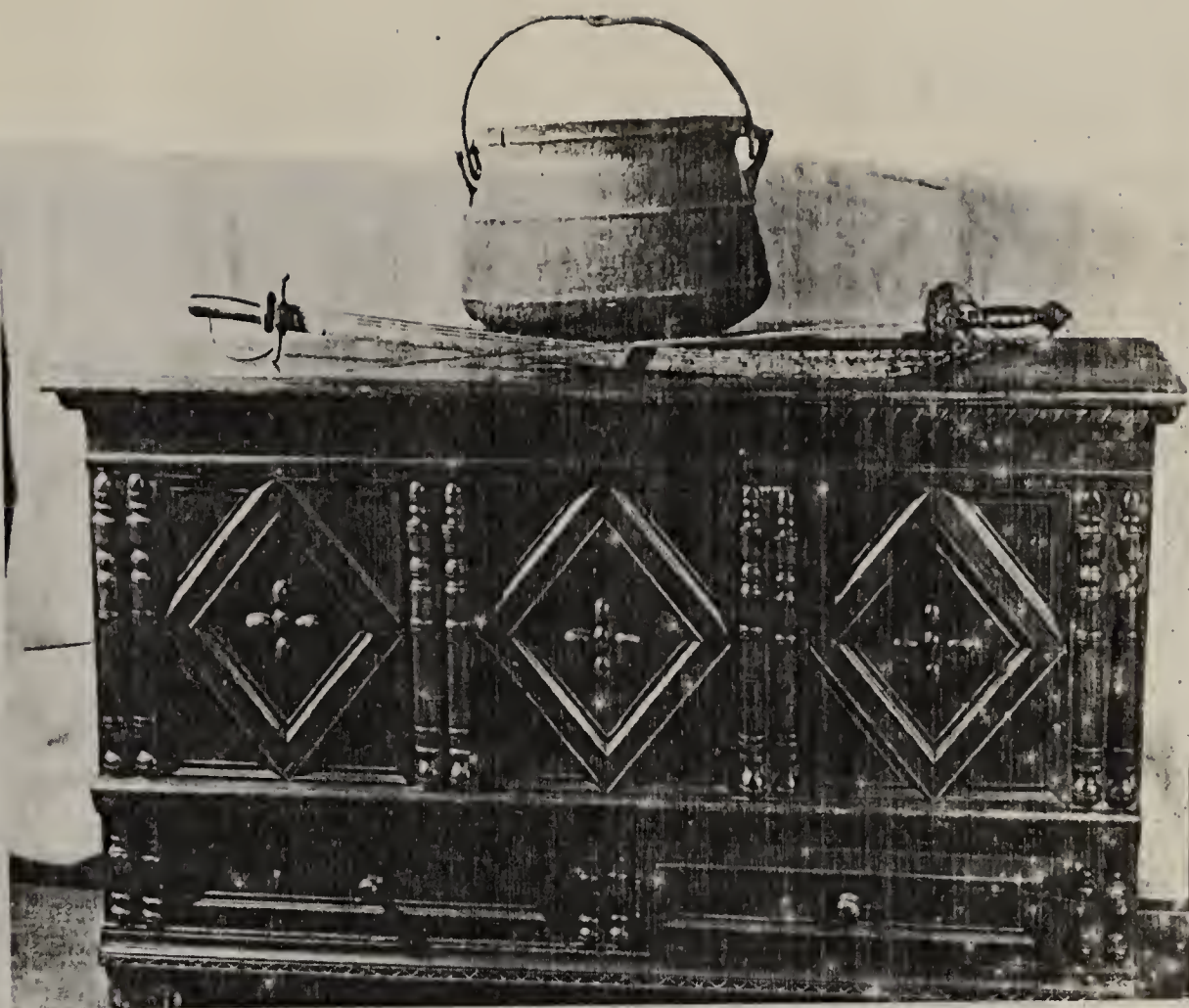
GOVERNOR JOSIAH WINSLOW

[See pp. 49 and 68]

By Robert Walker, 1651





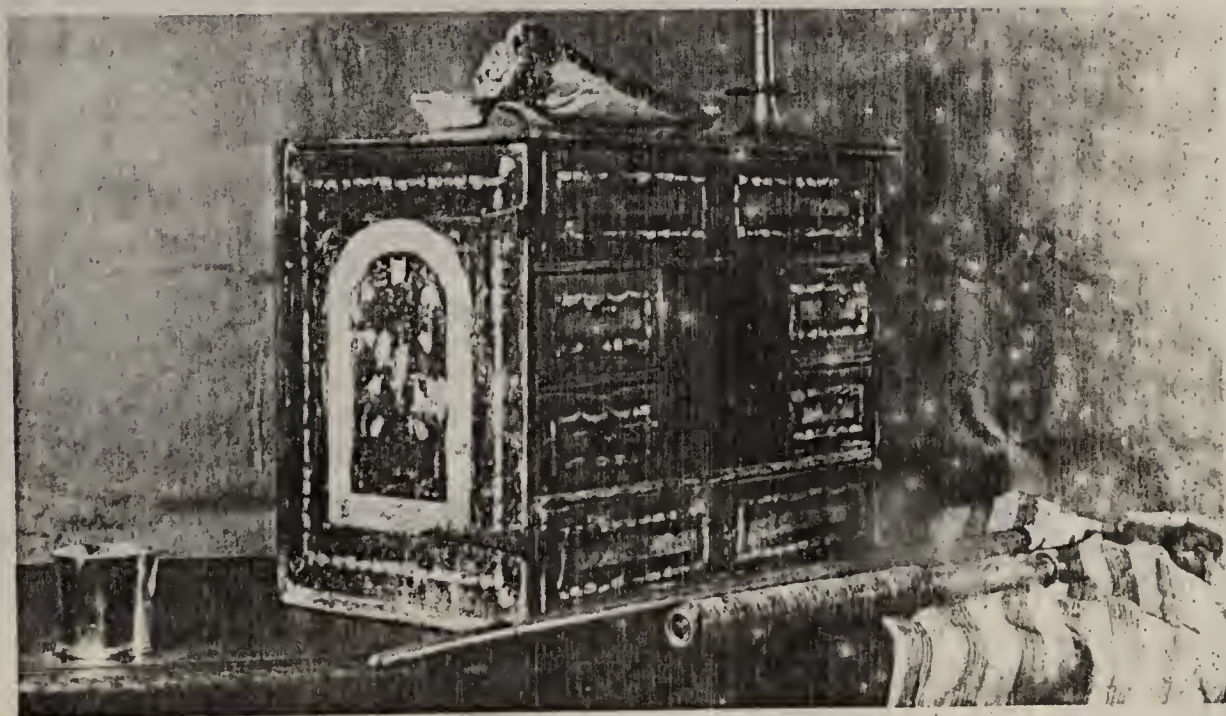


# RELICS OF MYLES STANDISH

Iron Pot [See p. 51]

Swords [See p. 51]

Chest [See p. 65]



# RELICS OF THE WHITE FAMILY

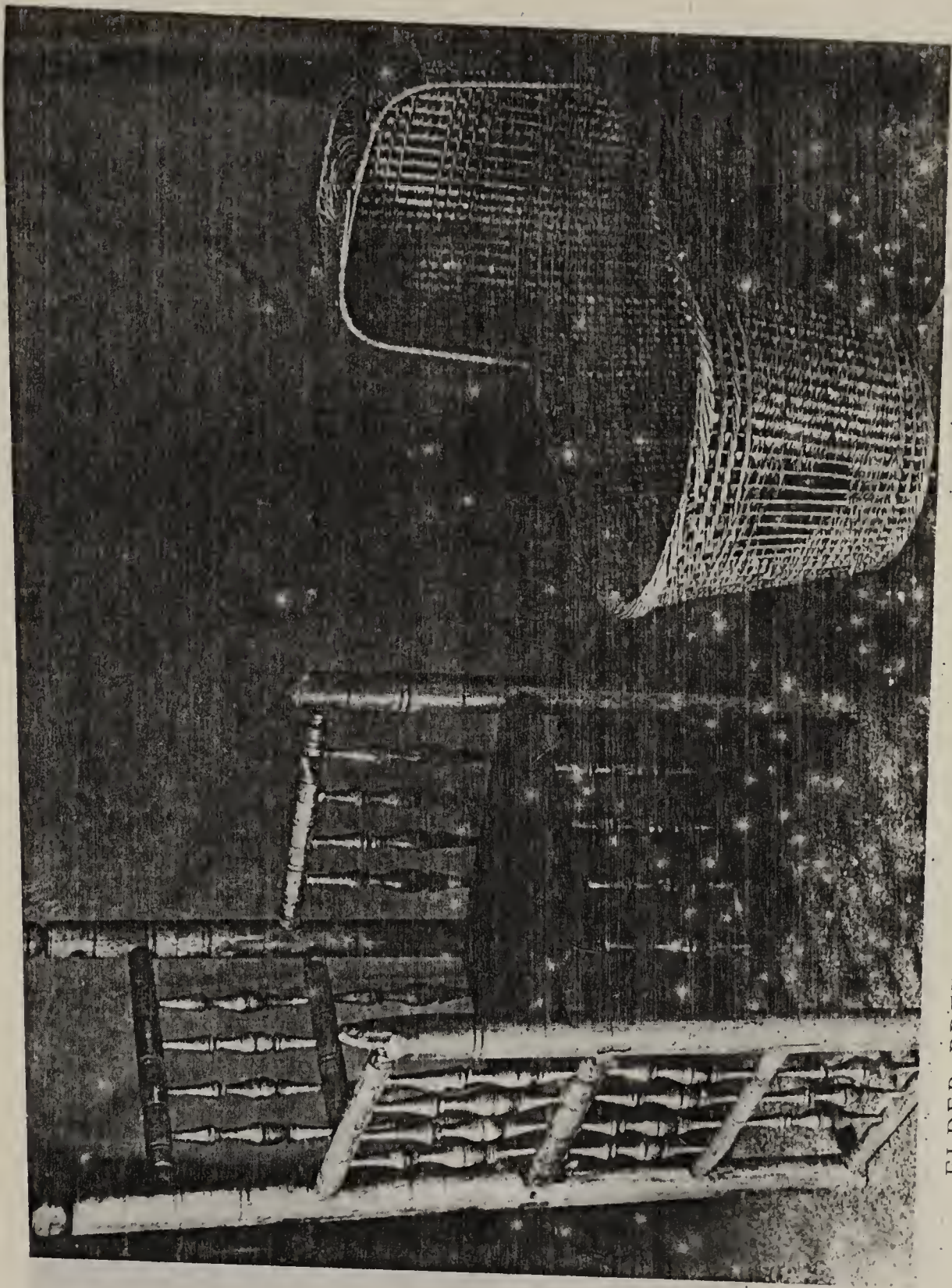
Susannah White's Slipper and Brewster Christening Blanket [See p. 64]

Cabinet [See p. 65]

Cup, Candlestick, Cane and Spy Glass [See p. 52]







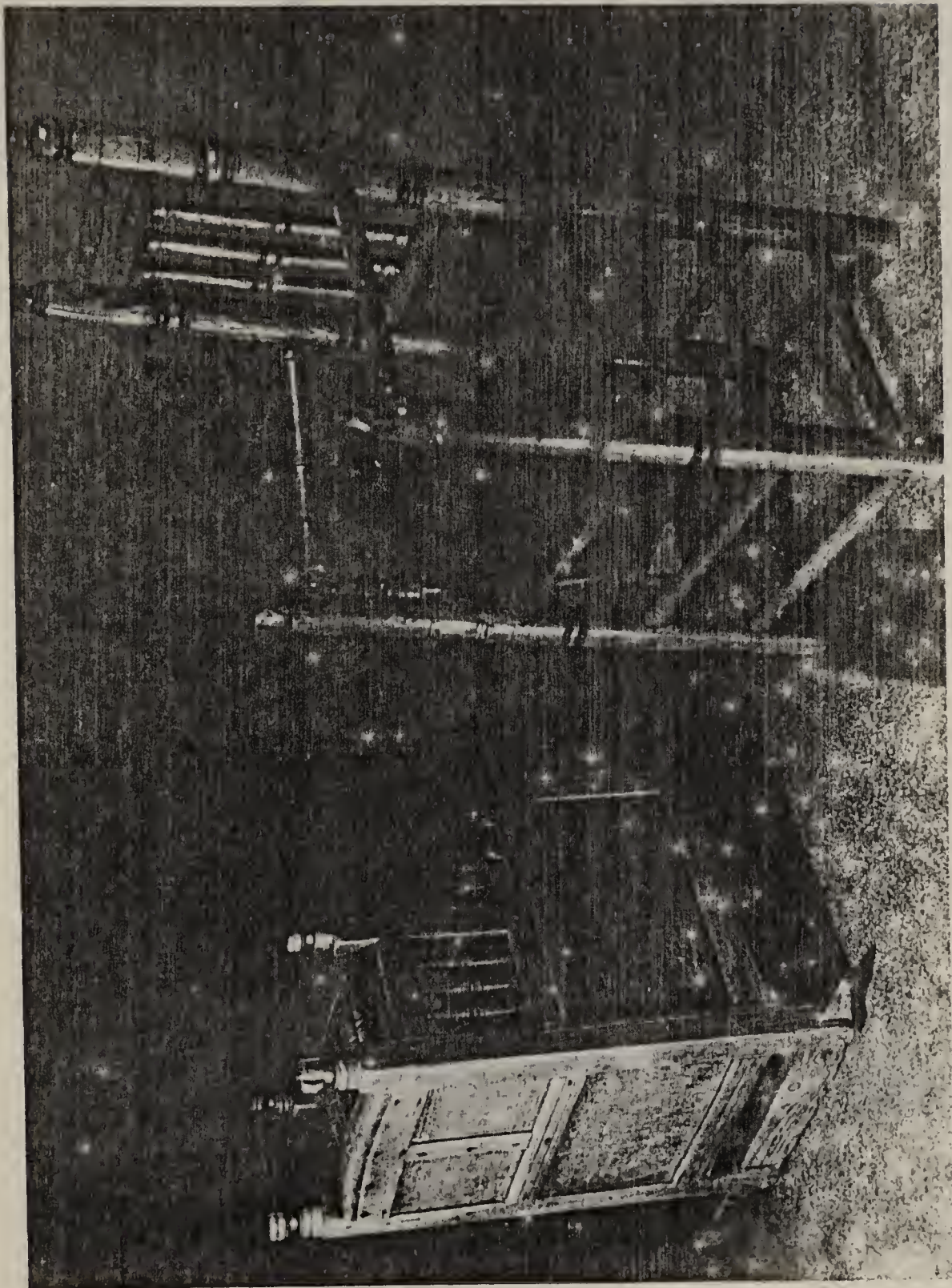
ELDER BREWSTER'S CHAIR AND PEREGRINE WHITE'S CRADLE

Chair [See pp. 9 and 65]

Cradle [See pp. 11 and 65]





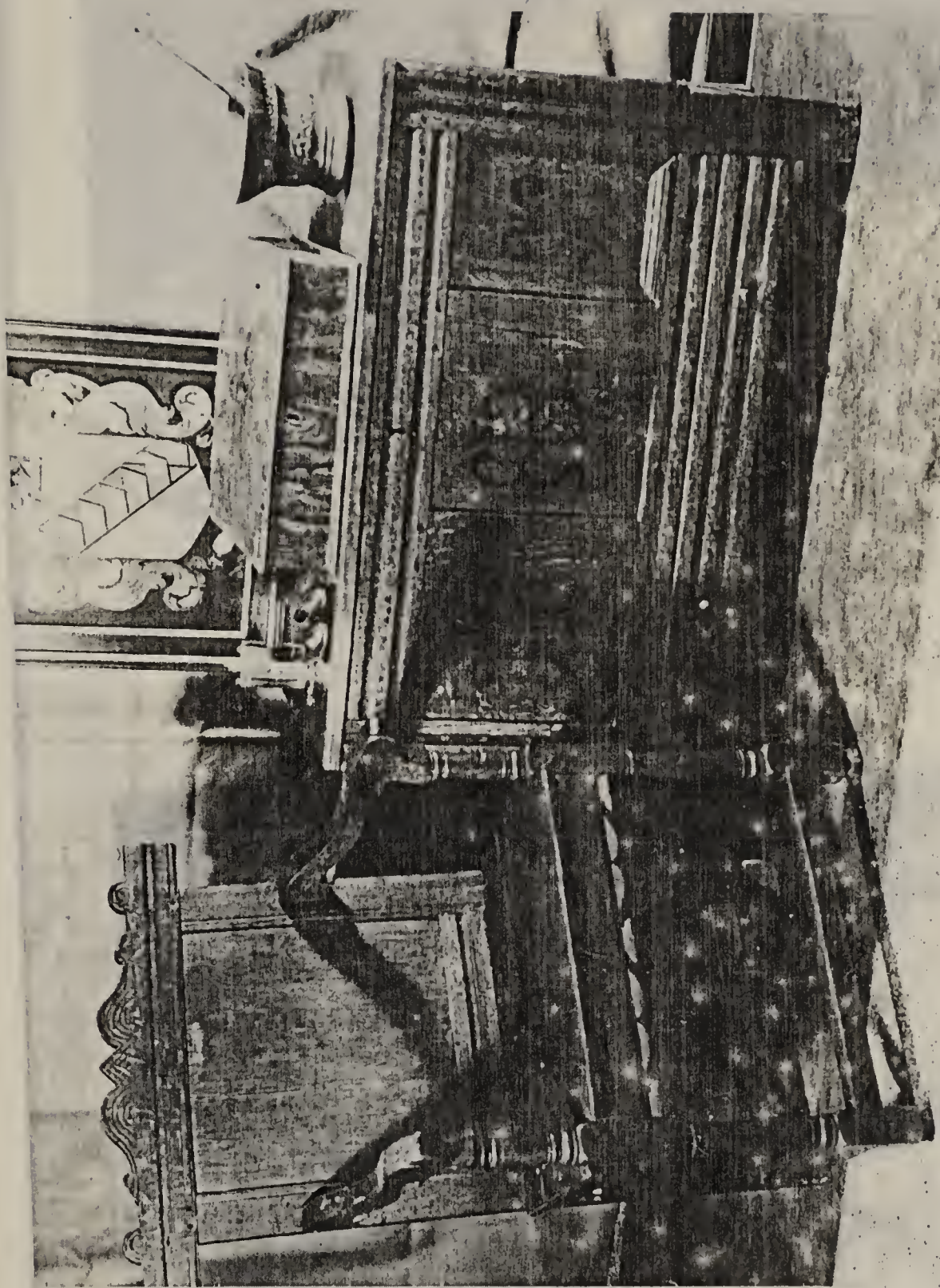


GOVERNOR CARVER'S CHAIR AND FULLER CRADLE

{See pp. 17 and 65}





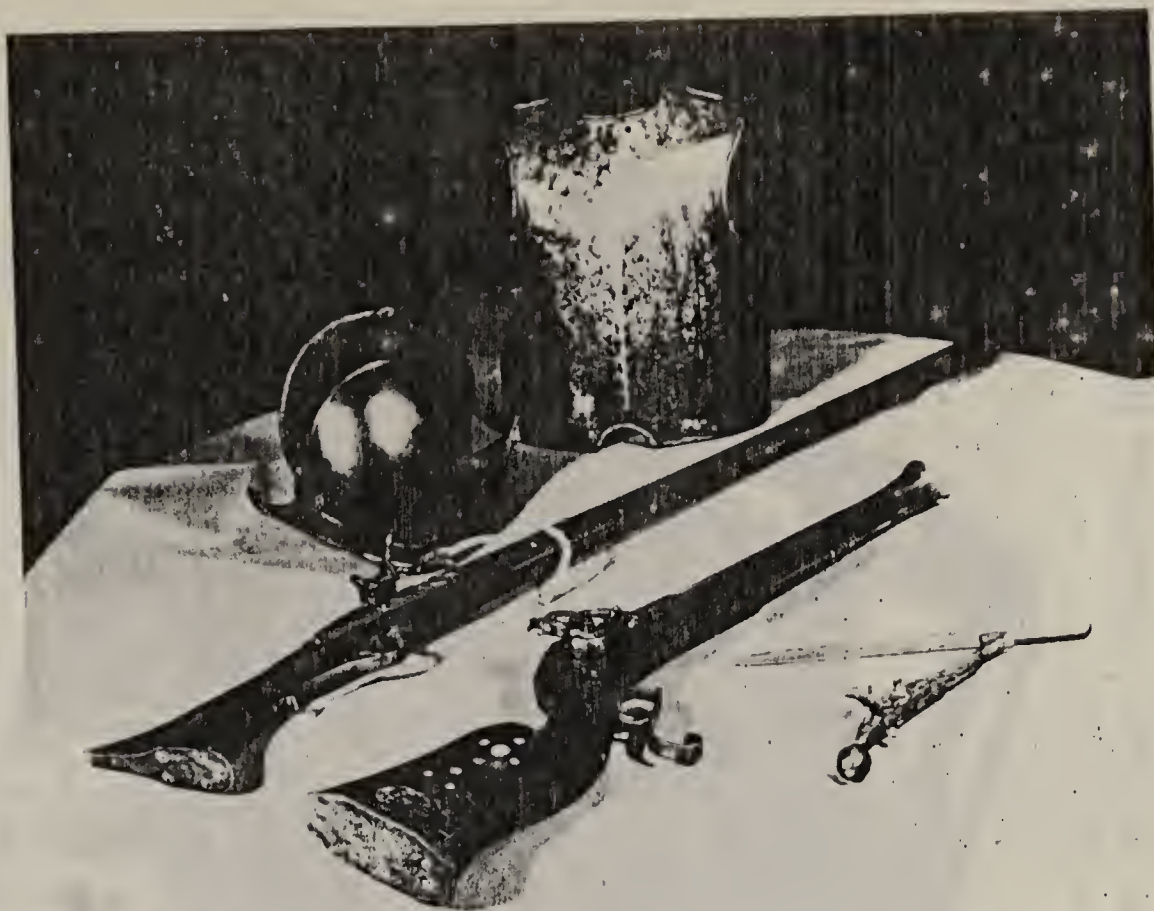


# RELICS OF THE WINSLOW FAMILY

Governor Edward Winslow's Chair and George Morton's Chest [See pp. 65, 32 and 24, No. 354]  
 Canteen and Mortar [See p. 33]; Dressing Case [See p. 56]; Baby's Shovel [See p. 66]; Coat of Arms [See p. 67]

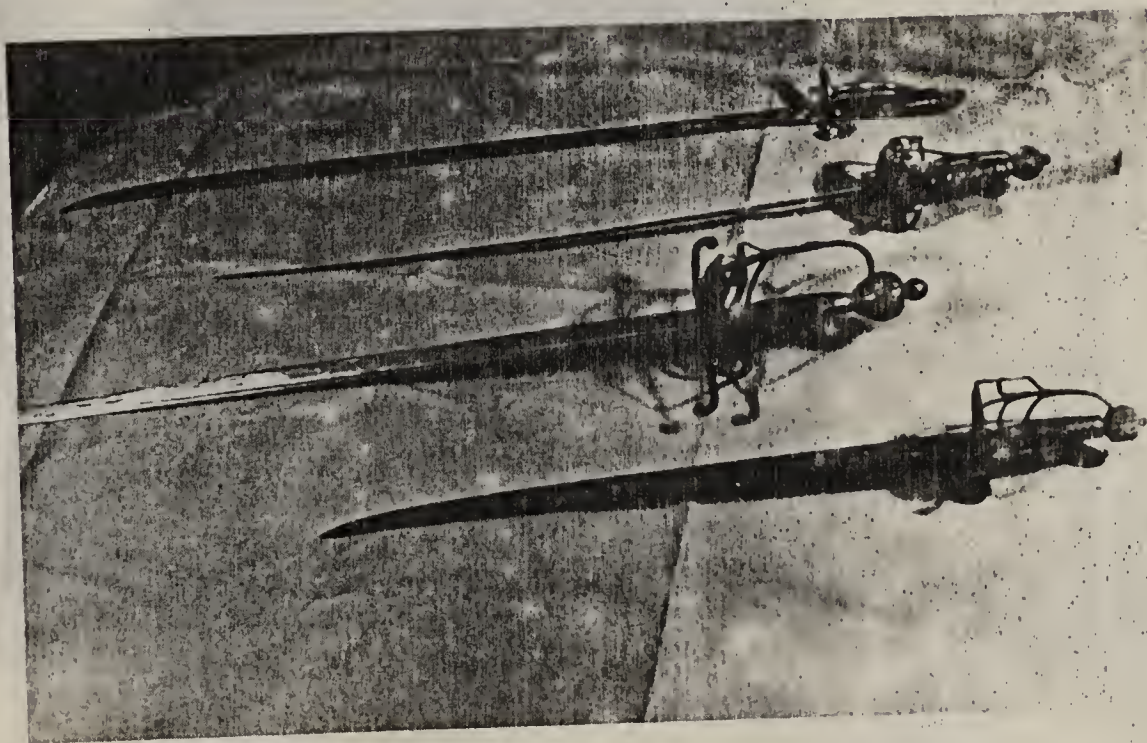






## ARMS AND ARMOR OF THE PILGRIM CENTURY

[See p. 54, Nos. 924, 925, 922, 923, 319, 332]



## SWORDS OF THE PILGRIMS

Two swords belonging to Myles Standish (at top) [See p. 51]  
 Governor Carver's Sword and Elder Brewster's Sword [See p. 54]







# 17TH CENTURY FURNITURE

Chest and Wainscot Chair [See p. 65, Nos. 561 and 251]. Bible Box [See p. 66]. John Alden's Bible [See p. 52]

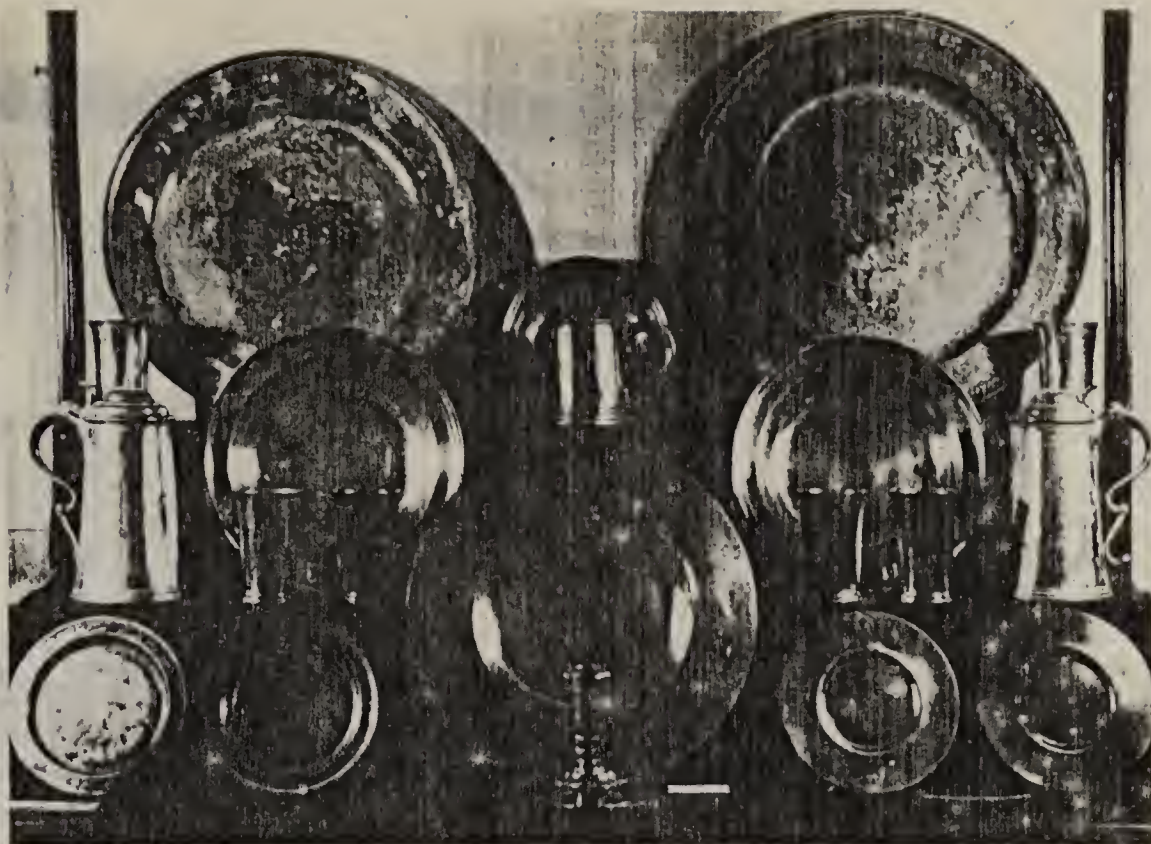
Mayflower Christening Blanket [See p. 64, No. 81]

Leaded Glass Casement [See p. 55]

18th Century Tankard [See p. 61, No. 837]



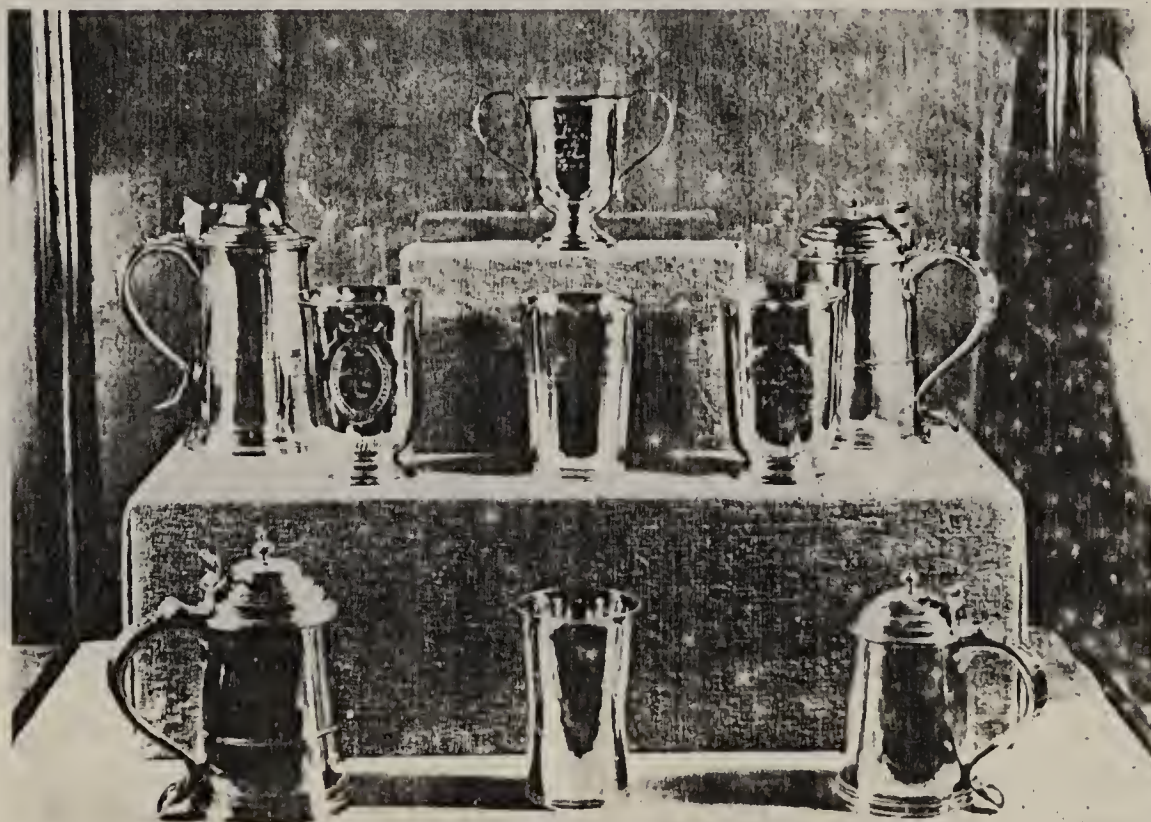




# CHURCH AND DOMESTIC PEWTER

*Case I*

[See p. 57]



# SILVER OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN PLYMOUTH

*Case K*

[See p. 58]





THE TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE



THE TEMPLE OF KNOWLEDGE



*Handwritten text in cursive script, likely a Latin or Italian manuscript. The text is dense and covers most of the page.*

*The end of the Prophets.*

*was born c November 4 3 Day Anno Domini 1734.*



*Handwritten notes in cursive script, including '1734' and 'Day'.*

*Handwritten notes in cursive script, including '1734' and 'Day'.*

*Handwritten notes in cursive script, including '1734' and 'Day'.*

THE  
Newe Testament

of our Lord Iesus

Christ  
Contayning the Gospels with the Acts  
and Epistles of the Apostles  
in divers languages

Printed at London by

the Druery of Christen

in the Strand

1734

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S BIBLE

[See p. 9]







GOVERNOR BRADFORD

By Cyrus E. Dallin

Background, Royal Arms [See p. 69]

[See pp. 9 and 73]







PENELOPE WINSLOW

[See p. 50]

By Robert Walker, 1651





142a SEAL OF GOVERNOR WINSLOW: silver, with Winslow coat-of-arms.

155 MARRIAGE RECORD [*facsimile*] of Edward Winslow and Magdalene Ollyver, parents of Governor Edward Winslow, at St. Brides, Fleet St., London. November 4, 1594.

[*In the Library*]

301 EDWARD WINSLOW'S COMMISSION FROM OLIVER CROMWELL, dated April 19, 1654. *Given by Pelham Winslow.*

Issued to Edward Winslow and three associates, appointing them arbitrators in an admiralty case between Great Britain and the United Provinces (Netherlands).

The original signature of Oliver Cromwell, as Protector of the English Commonwealth, disappeared from this document late in the 19th century. It has been replaced by another authentic signature, of the same date. A likeness of Cromwell appears in the initial letter.

JOSIAH WINSLOW, 1628-1680, was the son of Governor Edward Winslow and Susannah White. At twenty-one, he became a Deputy from Marshfield, where the Winslows had settled; at thirty, he became an Assistant, and in 1673, Governor of the Colony, holding this office until his death.

He was for twenty-one years a Commissioner of the United Colonies, and was general of their forces during the Narragansett campaign of King Philip's War, 1675-76.

His portrait hangs over *Case E*. [Illus. p. 38.]

139 MOURNING RING: gold, enclosing hair of Gov. Josiah Winslow. Made by John Coney, famous Boston silversmith; it bears his mark, "IC" in small rectangle. Memorial rings were often given to distinguished mourners at the funerals of prominent persons.

171 ORDERS in the handwriting of Gov. Josiah Winslow. Prepared for presentation to the Colony Court, 1676.

148 THE SUMME OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION . . . BY ZACHARIUS URSINUS, LONDON, PRINTED BY JAMES YOUNG, 1645. Contains the autograph of Josiah Winslow.

*Given by Captain Thomas Bartlett.*

[*In the Library*]

287 TOMBSTONE OF JOSIAH WINSLOW: slate, with Winslow arms in low relief. From the Winslow burying ground, Marshfield.





PENELOPE WINSLOW, 1630-1703, wife of Josiah Winslow. Her portrait hangs over *Case E*. [Illus. p. 48.]

143 DRESSING CASE which belonged to Penelope Winslow. Burled walnut, lined with blue silk. [Illus. p. 42.]

TOILET BOTTLES FOR DRESSING CASE: blown glass; silver tops.

145b BODKIN which belonged to Penelope Winslow. Silver, engraved with initials P. W.

GENERAL JOHN WINSLOW, 1702-1774, was the great-grandson of Governor Edward Winslow. He commanded a company in the expedition to Cuba in 1740; was second in command of the expedition against the Acadians in 1755, and Commanding Officer at Crown Point, 1756.

His portrait hangs over *Case E*.

144 SWORD OF GENERAL JOHN WINSLOW: silver hilt, by Jacob Hurd, Boston, 1702-1758. Mark: HURD: in rectangle.

*Given by Isaac Winslow.*

220 COMMISSION to John Winslow, Esq., Commander-in-Chief of the forces raised for the Expedition against Crown Point; signed by Governor William Shirley. Dated 1756.

150 BIBLE . . . LONDON, 1707. Belonged to Penelope, granddaughter of Josiah Winslow, and wife of James Warren.

*Given by Penelope S. Canfield.*

146 THE HOLY BIBLE . . . LONDON. PRINTED BY CHARLES BELL, 1709. Long owned in the Winslow family.

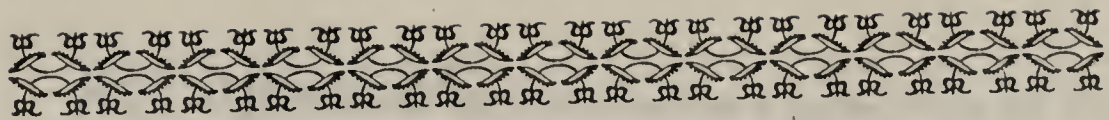
*Given by Elizabeth Winslow Hayward.*

142.2 WINSLOW LADLE: shell bowl; silver mounted handle.

*Bequest of Pelham Winslow Warren.*

533 WINSLOW ARMS. Oil on wood. [Over *Case F*.] [Illus. p. 42]






# Relics of the Pilgrims

STANDISH, ALDEN, WHITE & OTHERS

## CASE F

 MYLES STANDISH (1584-1656) came in the Mayflower as the military leader of the Pilgrim colony. He was confirmed in his post at the first election in 1621, and held this office all his life. He was also for 30 years an "Assistant", or member of the Governor's Council, and for six years, *Treasurer* of the Colony.

In his youth, he held a commission in the English force sent by Queen Elizabeth to aid the Dutch against Spain. To his military experience, shrewdness, and audacity, is due in great measure Plymouth's freedom from attack during its critical years.

About 1631 he settled in Duxbury, which he named after the family estate in England, to part of which he believed he had a claim. At his death he left a successful farm, an impressive array of the most up-to-date weapons of the day, and a library of books on history, medicine, divinity, and military tactics.

112 SWORD OF MYLES STANDISH: Damascus blade with Arabic inscriptions. The original hilt was of basket type, like the rapier. [Illus. p. 39 and 43.] *Given by William T. Williams.*

182.3 RAPIER OF MYLES STANDISH: basket hilt. Two swords are listed in the inventory of Standish's estate. [Illus. p. 39 and 43.]

111 IRON POT: possibly brought in the Mayflower. [Illus. p. 39.] *Given by John Watson.*

118 AXE HEAD: from site of Myles Standish house, Duxbury. The house was burned in 1665.

115 ELIZABETHAN THREE-PENNY PIECE: from site of Myles Standish house.

116c RAZORS AND CASE: from site of Myles Standish house. Note date, 1612, stamped on blade of razor.

918 FRAGMENT OF SHROUD: from grave of Myles Standish.

118a HALBERD: known to have been in the Standish family.





JOHN ALDEN (1600-1687) was hired as a cooper when the Mayflower lay at Southampton, "and being a hopfull young man was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed, and maryed here." His wife was Priscilla Mullins, who also came in the Mayflower. They were married in 1623, and had 11 children. Alden served as "Assistant" for 43 years, was for 13 years treasurer of the Colony, and eight times deputy from Duxbury, where he had settled near Myles Standish. He outlived all other signers of the "Compact" of 1620.

- 90 BIBLE . . . IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY ROBERT BARKER, 1620. Probably brought by John Alden in the "Mayflower". [Illus. p 44.] *Given by Jechonias Thayer.*

- 910 SIGNATURE OF JOHN ALDEN: on a deed, dated July 20, 1653.

WILLIAM WHITE came on the "Mayflower" with his wife, his son Resolved, and two men-servants. His youngest son was born on the Mayflower in Provincetown Harbor, and named Peregrine, meaning "traveler" or "pilgrim". William White died soon after landing at Plymouth. His widow married Edward Winslow, whose wife had also died the first winter.

- 74 BRASS CANDLESTICK: said to have belonged to William White. [Illus. p. 39.]

- 73 CANE: White family. Said to have belonged to William White. [Illus. p. 39.] *Given by John Reed.*

PEREGRINE WHITE (1620-1704), born on the Mayflower at Provincetown, was the first child born in the Colony, a fact recognized by the General Court in making him a grant of land in 1665. He moved to Marshfield in 1632 with his step-father, Edward Winslow. In 1636 he volunteered for the Pequot War, and was afterward a militia officer. In 1648 he married Sarah Bassett, daughter of John Bassett of the "Fortune". He was very attentive to his mother in her old age, visiting her daily on a black horse, wearing a coat with silver buttons as big as dollars. He died at the age of eighty-four, "vigorous and comely to the last".

- 1008 SILVER CUP which belonged to Peregrine White. Height  $2\frac{15}{16}$  in. Maker's mark, E W in small rectangle. American; Late 17th Century. [Illus. p. 39.] *From the Estate of Henry B. Jacobs.*

- 84a BRASS SPYGLASS: said to have belonged to Peregrine White. [Illus. p. 39.]

- 177 SIGNATURE OF PEREGRINE WHITE: on a deed to his sons Jonathan and Peregrine, dated 1649.





GEORGE SOULE came in the Mayflower, in the household of Edward Winslow. He settled in Duxbury, and died in 1680.

94 GOURD BOTTLE: said to have belonged to George Soule. In pioneer days, gourds were often used as household utensils.

PETER BROWN came in the Mayflower, was a freeman (voter) of Plymouth, and died in 1633. His first wife was the widow Martha Ford, who came in the Fortune, 1621.

86 SPECTACLES: said to have belonged to Peter Brown.

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, 1616-1669, was a stepson of Governor Bradford, by whom he was educated. On Brewster's death, both he and his fellow pupil, Thomas Cushman, were considered for the eldership. Cushman was finally selected, Southworth often assisting him in preaching. He became a Deputy in 1651, and an Assistant in 1652. For three years, he was in charge of the Plymouth Trading Post at Kennebec. He was made Lieutenant of the "train band" in 1648, and Captain in 1659. In 1654 he adopted his orphan cousin, Thomas Faunce, who became the third and last Elder of the Plymouth Church.

87 BRASS STEELYARDS or scales: said to have belonged to Captain Thomas Southworth.

*Given by J. W. Jenkins.*

73a CANE: 1699. Belonged to Nathaniel Morton, grandson of George Morton.





## Arms & Armor of the Pilgrim Century

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### CASE G

- 182.1 GOVERNOR CARVER'S SWORD. [Illus. p. 43.]
- 182.2 ELDER BREWSTER'S SWORD. [Illus. p. 43.]
- 182.3 MYLES STANDISH'S RAPIER. Myles Standish's Sword (No. 112) may be seen in *Case F*. [Illus. pp. 39 and 43.]
- 333 SWORD OF JOHN THOMPSON, who came in the "Little James", 1623.
- 248.1 SWORD OF THOMAS SNELL: c. 1640.  
*Given by Stella Snell Gurney.*
- 331 SWORD CANE OF JOHN THOMPSON.  
*Given by Rev. Charles L. Thompson.*
- 319 DIRK OF JOHN THOMPSON. [Illus. p. 43.]  
*Given by Dexter C. Thompson.*
- 922 MATCH-LOCK MUSKET: 1400-1650. Fired by a fuse or "match" always kept burning; type of gun in general use in 1620. Myles Standish, however, had a "snaphance", an early type of flintlock. [Illus. p. 43.]
- 923 WHEEL-LOCK BLUNDERBUSS: 1540-1630. Transition between "match-lock" and "flint-lock"; no burning match was necessary. [Illus. p. 43.]
- 332 FLINT-LOCK PISTOL: 1630-1815. This example belonged to John Thompson. [Illus. p. 43.]
- 924 BREASTPLATE: Elizabethan; probable type of the "corselets" mentioned in Bradford's History. On their first exploring expedition, the Pilgrims were equipped with swords, muskets, and corselets.
- 925 HELMET: Elizabethan; probable type of helmet worn by Myles Standish. [Nos. 924 and 925 illus. p. 43.]
- 926 LOBSTER-TAIL HELMET: time of Cromwell, 1642-1649.
- 927 HALBERD: 16th Century.
- 88 HALBERD: found in cellar of John Alden's house.
- 118a HALBERD: (*Case F*) Standish family.

As late as 1675, it was ordered that four halberds be carried before the Governor on the first day of the General Court, and two on succeeding days.







## Architectural Fragments

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### CASE H

#### ENGLAND

##### *Scrooby*

#### PARISH CHURCH

36 PEW-BACK: carved; probably 13th century. (*over Case H*)

MANOR HOUSE, home of Elder Brewster.

42 BEAM

37 KEYSTONE OF ARCH

342 BRICK

165 MOULDING

(For views of Scrooby, *see* PRINT ROOM)

##### *Austerfield*

168 MOULDING: Parish Church

341 BRICK: Bradford's House

(For views of Austerfield, *see* PRINT ROOM)

##### *Boston*

318 BRICK: Guild Hall, where the Pilgrims were imprisoned.

#### HOLLAND

604 BRICK: from pier at Delfthaven, where the Pilgrims embarked on the "Speedwell", 1620.

#### NEW ENGLAND

584 CASEMENT WINDOW: Allyn house, Plymouth; 17th century. Some of the diamond panes are from the Meeting House, Kingston, 1717. [Illus. p. 44.]



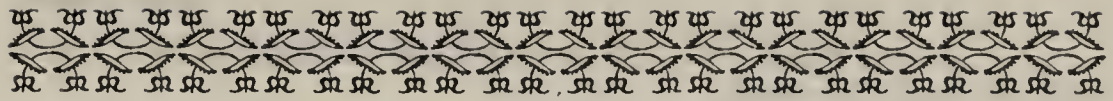


- 313, 327a BRICK: Benjamin Church house, Duxbury; 1637.
- 98 BRICK: Deputy-Governor Bradford house, Kingston; early 17th century.
- 320 CLAY MORTAR AND BRICK: Roger Williams house, Salem; c. 1633-35.
- 800 BRICK AND SHEATHING: Richard Sparrow house, Plymouth; c. 1640.
- 309 BRICK: Pilgrim trading post, Aptucxet; 1627.
- 114-116 FRAGMENTS: Myles Standish house, Duxbury; burned 1665.
- 137, 138 TILES AND BRICK: Winslow house, Marshfield; 1699.
- 327b BRICK: Barker garrison house, Pembroke; 17th century.  
*Given by Dr. L. Vernon Briggs.*
- 733 SPIKE: Plympton house, Plymouth; 1715.
- 498 NAILS: Leonard house, Raynham; 1660. The Leonards established the first iron foundry in the colony in Raynham, 1652.
- 327d POST AND BRICK: General John Winslow house, Plymouth; 1728.
- 199 FRAGMENT: Old Fort, Burial Hill; 1622-1643-1675. When the fort was dismantled in 1677, the timber was granted to William Harlow, for his new house. This fragment comes from that house, which is still standing.
- 310 BRICK AND NAILS: Watch House, Burial Hill; 1643.
- 659 FRAGMENTS OF WOOD: Doten House, Plymouth; c. 1660.
- 928 WATER-TABLE BRICK: Province House, Boston; 1679.
- 688 SCREW AUGER: made by John Washburn, Kingston. Note small screw at end, which pulls auger into wood. This feature, now in universal use, was invented by Washburn, 1790.
- 929 BIT AND STOCK: 17th-18th century.
- 707 PADLOCK: old Plymouth Jail.
- 705 EARLY HANDCUFFS
- 930 CARPENTER'S SQUARE: dated and initialed "W. H. 1636"

*[In the Library]*

- 303 FIRE BACK: dated 1759; Col. George Watson house, Plymouth. (in fireplace)
- 931 FIRE BACK: dated 1660; Joseph Bartlett house, Manomet.





## Pewter *and* Silver

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### CASE I

The Card Catalogue of the Pilgrim Society contains detailed descriptions of the silver and pewter in its collection. [*Case I and Case K* are illustrated on p. 45.]

#### *Upper Shelf, left to right*

577 CHARGER: diam. 20"; English; early 18th century. Maker: John Shorey.

*Given by Jane R. Sever.*

633 BASIN: diam. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; English; 18th century. Maker: Richard King, Jr.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*

669 TANKARD: English; 18th century. No maker's mark.

578 CHARGER: diam. 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; English; early 18th century. Makers: Spackman & Grant, London.

*Given by Jane R. Sever.*

#### *Second Shelf*

633.2 FLAGON: one of pair. Height 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Maker: Philip Mathew(s), London.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*

633.3 DEEP PLATE: one of pair. Diam. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; English; 18th century. Maker: Richard Go(e)ing.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*

633.4 BEAKERS: set of six. Height 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; c. 1780.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*

633.3 DEEP PLATE: mate of above.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*

633.2 FLAGON: mate of above.

*From First Congregational Church, Hanson.*





*Lower Shelf*

650 PLATE: Bradford family; diam.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". No maker's mark.  
*Bequest of Susan M. Bray.*

99 PLATE: belonged to Maj. Wm. Bradford; diam.  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". Maker's marks undecipherable.

*Given by T. B. Drew.*

110 BROAD RIMMED CHARGER: diam.  $16\frac{1}{2}$ "; English; 17th century. Marks: Circular touch of Erasmus Dole.

*Given by Joseph Head.*

Tradition ascribes the ownership of this piece to Myles Standish.

1000 CANDLESTICK: height  $6\frac{1}{4}$ "; English; c. 1675. No maker's mark. Long believed to have come in the ship "Ann".

142, 156 PAIR OF BROAD RIMMED PLATES: diam.  $8\frac{3}{8}$ ". Engraved with Winslow coat of arms; Punched initials, "E W" on back of rim. English; c. 1677.

*Silver of the First Church in Plymouth*

*CASE K*

These Communion vessels have been deposited in Pilgrim Hall by the Committee of the First Church. The group includes several pieces originally belonging to the Third Church, which seceded from the First Church in 1743, and returned to it in 1783.

*Beginning at the upper left of the case*

189.9 TWO HANDLED CHALICE: height  $5\frac{1}{2}$ "; by Fletcher & Gardiner, Philadelphia; c. 1810.

189.4 TANKARD: height  $8\frac{1}{2}$ "; Sheffield plate; English; c. 1807.

189.1 TANKARD: height  $8\frac{1}{2}$ "; by Ephraim Cobb, Plymouth, Mass. 1708-1775.

189.5 BEAKER: footed; height  $5\frac{7}{8}$ ". No maker's mark. Probably by Paul Revere, Boston, 1735-1818.

189.7 BEAKER: plain; height  $5\frac{9}{16}$ "; by I. Clark, Boston, c. 1754.

189.8 BEAKER: footed; height  $5\frac{9}{16}$ "; by Jacob Hurd, Boston, 1702-1758.

189.2 TANKARD: height  $8\frac{1}{4}$ "; by Jacob Hurd, Boston, 1702-1758.

189.6 BEAKER: height 7"; by John Edwards, Boston, 1670-1746.

189.3 TANKARD: height 7"; by John Edwards, Boston, 1670-1746.





## Church & Domestic Pewter

### CASE M

The Third Church in Plymouth seceded from the First Church in 1743, and was reunited to it in 1783. Its meeting house was in Middle Street.

In 1801 a new Third Church, which is now called the Church of the Pilgrimage, was formed. From this, the church at Eel River (Chiltonville) was formed in 1814.

The Second Church in Marshfield was formed in 1738.

#### *Upper Shelf, left to right*

800.1 CHARGER: one of pair. Diam.  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ". Maker: Townsend & Compton, London, 1801-1811.

*From Eel River Church.*

196.1 CHARGER: diam.  $16\frac{1}{4}$ "; unmarked.

*From Third Church in Plymouth.*

800.1 CHARGER: mate of above 800.1.

*From Eel River Church.*

800.4 BEAKERS: height  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "; unmarked. 19th century.

*From Eel River Church.*

196.2 GOBLET: height  $6\frac{3}{8}$ "; early 19th century.

*From Third Church in Plymouth.*

800.4 BEAKERS: same as 800.4 above.

*From Eel River Church.*

#### *Middle Shelf*

195.1 FLAGON: one of pair. Height  $10\frac{3}{4}$ "; unmarked; American; c. 1800.

*From Second Church, Marshfield.*

649 DEEP PLATE: diam. 12". English; c. 1800-1817. Maker: Thomas Compton, London.

*From Standish family.*

195.2 BEAKER: one of pair. Height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "; unmarked; c. 1780.

*From Second Church, Marshfield.*

800.2 FOOTED ALMS BASIN: height  $5\frac{1}{4}$ "; English; c. 1835. Maker: Dixon & Son.

*From Eel River Church.*

195.3 PLATE: diam.  $12\frac{1}{8}$ ". Maker: James Spackman, London, 1704-1758.

*From Second Church, Marshfield.*



195.2 BEAKER: mate of 195.2.

*From Second Church, Marshfield.*

800.3 FLAGON: one of pair; height  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ". Maker: Samuel Ellis, London, 1721-1773.

*From Third Church in Plymouth.*

*Lower Shelf*

195.1 FLAGON: mate of 195.1.

*From Second Church, Marshfield.*

800.5 BEAKERS: inscribed THIRD CHURCH IN PLIMOUTH.  
Probably from *Eel River Church*.

932 ALMS BASIN: diam.  $14\frac{3}{4}$ ". Maker: Samuel Ellis, London, 1721-1773. Inscribed:

THOMAS DOTEN 1752

THIRD CHURCH IN PLIMOUTH

800.6 BEAKERS: similar to 800.5 above, but unmarked. Probably from  
*Eel River Church*.

800.3 FLAGON: mate of 800.3. *Eel River Church*.

\* \* \*

*[In the Library]*

1003 URN: copper; Winslow family; late 18th or early 19th century.

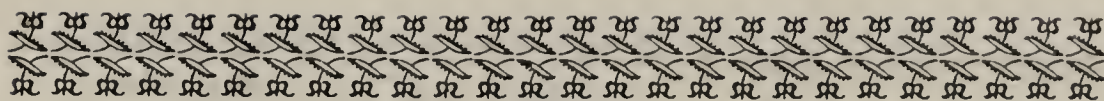
*Given by Nathan Hayward, M.D.*

1004 PAIR OF CANDLESTICKS: brass; Winslow family; late 18th  
or early 19th century.

*Given by Nathan Hayward, M.D.*







## Tableware

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### CASE J

#### Silver and Pewter

- 837 TANKARD: by Moody Russell, Barnstable, 1694-1761. Engraved with names and initials of many generations of owners, Bradford family. [Illus. p. 44]
- 938 PORRINGER: by Simeon Soumaine, New York. 1685-1750.
- 190 PORRINGER: by Zachariah Brigden, Boston, 1734-1787. Belonged to Chandler Robbins, Pastor of the First Church 1760-1799, and to his successor James Kendall, Pastor, 1800-1859.
- 159d SPOUT CUP: by Ephraim Cobb, Plymouth. 1708-1775. Height  $4\frac{1}{2}''$ .  
*Given by Mrs. F. B. Davis*
- 1008 SILVER CUP: American; late 17th Century. (See Case F)  
*From Estate of Henry B. Jacobs.*
- 70, 75.2, 114, 136d SPOONS: c.  $4\frac{1}{2}''$  long; shell heels. 18th Century. No. 136d was made by Jacob Hurd, Boston, 1702-58.
- 939 TABLESPOON: by William Homes, Boston, 1717-1783. Ribbed handle; shell heel.
- 343 TODDY LADLE: English, c. 1800. Whale-bone handle. Belonged to the artist, Gilbert Stuart.
- 337 MEDICINE SPOON
- 940 SPOONS: Laten ware. English. 17th century. Round bowls; one has "ship" handle, the others "seal top" handles. Found in Plymouth and the vicinity.
- 314 TABLESPOON: c. 1700; rat tail; wavy end handle; found in repairing a house in Plymouth. Pewter.
- 655 SPOON: late 17th century type; round bowl, flat handle and short rat tail. Marked P R in rectangle. Pewter.
- 656 LADLE: Pewter.



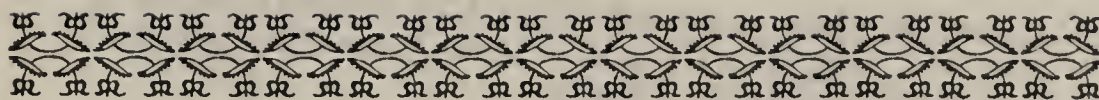


- 941 IRON MORTAR AND PESTLE: belonged to Robert Bartlett, who came in the "Ann", 1623.
- 338 SPOON-MOULD: for casting pewter spoons. Early 18th century. Spoons cast in this mould would have "rat tail" on back of bowl, and rib on face of handle.

## Pottery

- 100a LARGE DELFT PLATES: Bradford family; 18th century.  
 1. Dutch Landscape; blue, Chinese influence.  
 2. Tulip design; blue, green and yellow.  
 3. Floral design, polychrome. *Given by Herbert Randall.*
- 933 DELFT BOWL: Weston family; 18th century. Design similar to 100a. 3.
- 934 DELFT PLATE: Weston family; 18th century. Similar to above, but smaller.
- 100 DELFT PLATES: Bradford family, Kingston, 18th century.  
 1. Fisherman; polychrome, Chinese influence.  
 2. Conventional design in red and indigo.
- 677a MUG: late 18th or early 19th century. Belonged to the family of Thomas Clark, who came in the "Ann" 1623.
- 85 TEAPOT: late 18th or early 19th century. Belonged to the family of Widow Ford, who came with her children in the "Fortune" 1621. *Given by Bethiah S. Ford.*
- 935 TEAPOT: Howland family. Early European imitation of Chinese porcelain.
- 936 CUP AND SAUCER: two handled; English; 18th century.
- 154 SALT CELLAR: Winslow family.  
*Bequest of Pelham Winslow Warren.*
- 77 PORRINGER: Warren family. Earthenware; marbled in blue and white glaze. *Given by Arthur Lord.*
- 97 DELFT BOWL: Brewster family. Blue and white; fluted edge.  
*Given by the children of Horatio Adams, Kingston, Mass.*
- 103a "HISPANOLA" PLATE: White family. Earthenware; copper resist decoration. 17th century.
- 937 CROCK: with two handles. New England "Red ware"; date unknown.





## Mementos of Pilgrim Women & Children

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### CASE L

145, 344 BABIES' SHOES: No. 145 were worn by Josiah Winslow, born in 1628. (See Portrait over Case E) [No. 145 illus. p. 42.]

27 BABY'S CAP AND BIB: said to have been worn by Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England.

111a BABY'S CAP AND LACE STOMACHER: said to have been made by Barbara, second wife of Myles Standish, for their daughter, Lora.

106b 1.2 BABY'S SHIRT AND MITTS: said to have belonged to Governor Bradford.

106b 3 CHRISTENING BLANKET: cream-color linen damask; said to have belonged to Governor Bradford.

107 FRAGMENT OF A QUILTED COVERLET: blue silk, quilted in the "Italian" manner. Said to have belonged to Rose, first wife of Myles Standish. She died in the first winter.

*Given by Rose Standish Whiting.*

108 SAMPLER: worked by Lora, daughter of Myles Standish, 1653. Conventional floral designs in horizontal bands. The motto reads:

“LOREA STANDISH IS MY NAME  
LORD GUIDE MY HEART THAT  
I MAY DO THY WILL ALSO [. . .]  
MY HANDS WITH SUCH CON  
VENIENT SKILL AS MAY  
CONDUCE TO VIRTUE VOID OF  
SHAME AND I WILL GIVE  
THE GLORY TO THY NAME.”

*Given by Lucius Alden.*

140 PURSE: large blue, white, and yellow beads; said to have been made by Penelope Pelham, 1630-1703, wife of Governor Josiah Winslow.





96 CHRISTENING BLANKET: homespun wool, rose, blue and white stripes. Brewster family; c. 1724. [Illus. p. 39.]

*Given by the children of Dr. T. B. Drew.*

81 CHRISTENING BLANKET: 17th century. Gold-colored silk, blue and white stripes; small figure in blue stripe. Said to have been brought in the Mayflower. [Illus. p. 44.]

*Given by Miss Christine Holmes Tillson.*

147 SLIPPER AND CAPE: the satin slipper, once salmon color or red, is trimmed with galoon; the small cape is of white satin, trimmed with printed velvet ribbon. *Given by Richard B. Watson.*

The slipper was worn either by Susannah, widow of William White, at her marriage to Edward Winslow, or by her daughter-in-law, Penelope, wife of Josiah Winslow.

Susannah White Winslow had a record to be noted. By her first marriage, she was the mother of the first child born in the Colony; by her second, its first bride, the wife of one Governor, and the mother of another. She died in 1680. [Slipper illus. p. 39.]

141a BODICE OR CORSET: 17th century. Shows traces of the yellow silk with which it was originally covered. Bottom slashed with small tabs.

Believed to be the bodice listed in the inventory of the estate of Mary Chilton Winslow, and left to her daughter, Susanna. Mary Chilton came as a young girl in the Mayflower, and is said to have been the first woman to step on shore. She married John Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow; they moved to Boston, c. 1671. She died in 1679.







## Furniture

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### Pilgrim Relics: Other 17th Century and Transitional Pieces

#### MAIN HALL

- 942 ELDER BREWSTER'S ARM CHAIR: turned type; horizontal members connected by tiers of small spindles. [Illus. p. 40.]  
*Given by Daniel Brewster.*
- 943 GOVERNOR CARVER'S ARM CHAIR: turned type, simpler and heavier turnings than the above. [Illus. p. 41.]  
*Given by Joseph Mead.*
- 944 GOVERNOR WINSLOW'S ARM CHAIR: wainscot type. [p. 42.]
- 945 PEREGRINE WHITE'S CRADLE: Dutch type, wicker work, hooded. Believed to have come in the "Mayflower". [Illus. p. 40.]
- 946 FULLER CRADLE: joined type; sides and top of hood pierced, with turned spindles. Tradition ascribes the ownership of this cradle to Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came in the "Mayflower". [Illus. p. 41.]
- 947 STANDISH CHEST: wainscot type; three-panel front; two drawers side by side. Ornamented with paired split bannisters, bosses and carving. This chest, long connected with Myles Standish, probably belonged to his son. [Illus. p. 39.]
- 948 MORTON CHEST: wainscot type; three-panel front; one drawer. Front panels show crude tulip design in red and black paint. Tradition ascribes the ownership of this chest to George Morton, who came in the "Ann". It has been in the Morton family since the 17th century. [Illus. p. 42.]
- 561 CHEST: wainscot type; four-panel front; pencil and pearl carving on stiles and rails. [Illus. p. 44.] *Given by C. W. Livermore.*
- 71 PAINTED CABINET, WHITE FAMILY: black, with floral design in white paint and crude mother-of-pearl inlay. [Illus. p. 39.]  
Tradition ascribes the ownership of this piece to William White, father of Peregrine. *Given by Mrs. Peddy Leonard Bowen.*
- 251 ARM CHAIR: wainscot type; probably made by Thomas Dennis of Ipswich, Mass., 1638-1706. [Illus. p. 44.]



963 BIBLE BOX: 17th century; slant top; elaborately carved, with English royal arms on lid, and conventionalized rose and thistle. The stand is probably early 18th century. From the Barker house, Pembroke. [Illus. p. 44.] *Bequest of Dora W. Russell.*

305 SMALL GATE-LEGGED TABLE: trestle foot; height  $25\frac{1}{2}$ "; width of center member 4"; width drop leaf  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ". Known to have been in the White and Warren families for more than two hundred years. *Bequest of Anna White Warren.*

62 GATE-LEGGED TABLE: Leonard family.  
*Given by William T. Hollis.*

#### PRINT ROOM

247 GOVERNOR WINSLOW DAY BED: elaborate scroll carving; cane seat and back. Last half 17th century.

#### LIBRARY

304 GOVERNOR WINSLOW TABLE: gate-legged; unusually large. Used as Council Table, probably during the administration of Governor Josiah Winslow, 1673-1680.

#### LOWER HALL

545 ARM CHAIR: turned type. *Given by J. T. Prince.*

585 ARM CHAIR: turned type. Belonged to Ephraim Little, Pastor of the First Church 1699-1723.  
*Given by William Goodwin Read.*

500 TRAVELLING CHEST: leather covered; two drawers; date 1698, and initials "E. L." in brass nails. Belonged to Pastor Ephraim Little.

560 TAVERN TABLE: splayed legs; c. 1700.  
*Given by Benjamin Mitchell.*

#### LOBBY

576 GATE-LEGGED TABLE. *Given by Mrs. Peleg Chandler.*

### 18th Century Furniture

#### LIBRARY

289 TALL CLOCK: c. 1730; case painted in black and gold, in imitation of Chinese lacquer. Engraved steel face. Once belonged to John Hancock. *Given by Mary P. Whitman.*

953 ARM CHAIR: Queen Anne type; turned front legs and stretchers.





- 593 CHAIR: Queen Anne type; cabriole legs, Dutch feet, turned stretchers.  
*Given by Benjamin Mitchell.*

#### PRINT ROOM

- 252 CHAIR: c. 1700; high back with cane panel and simple carving; Spanish feet.  
*Given by Marcia Alden Welch.*

- 245 CARD TABLE: c. 1754; belonged to Mercy Otis Warren, who worked the needle-point top, with design of cards, counters, and flowers.  
*Bequest of Caroline B. Warren.*

Mercy Warren, 1728-1814, was the sister of James Otis and the wife of Gen. James Warren, who suggested the Committees of Correspondence, and afterward served as President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, and Paymaster-general of the Continental Army. Her correspondence with John Adams has been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. She also published a volume of poems, and a history of the American Revolution.

- 955 CARD TABLE: Dutch.  
*Bequest of Mrs. Harold Ernst.*

- 246 SETTEE: walnut; upholstered; four seats, ten curved legs; turned understretchers. Once belonged to John Hancock.  
*Given by Capt. Joseph Sturgis.*

#### LOBBY

- 593 CHAIRS: Queen Anne type; like No. 593 in Library.  
*Given by Benjamin Mitchell.*

### 19th Century Furniture

#### OFFICE

- 19 TALL CLOCK: possibly by Simon Willard; c. 1800. Face shows phases of moon, and days of month.  
*Given by Mrs. Susan H. Davis.*

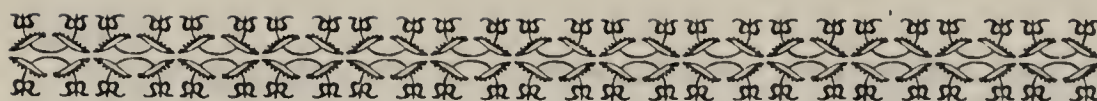
- 1 BANJO CLOCK: early 19th century. Made by Simon Willard, Boston. Brass finial; polychrome decoration; gilded wood bracket.

#### LOWER HALL

- 966 ROCKING CHAIR: Winsor type; in which Dr. Charles T. Jackson conducted experiments connected with the use of ether as an anesthetic.







# Paintings *and* Sculpture

(Paintings are in oil, on canvas, unless otherwise noted)

## PORTRAITS

### *17th Century*

#### MAIN HALL

- 53 EDWARD WINSLOW, 1595-1655. Governor of Plymouth Colony 1633, 1636, and 1644 (see page 32). Probably painted in London by Robert Walker, 1651. [Illus. p. 33.]

*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

THE ONLY KNOWN PORTRAIT OF ANY MEMBER OF THE MAYFLOWER COMPANY

- 54 JOSIAH WINSLOW, 1628-1680. Governor of Plymouth Colony 1673-1680 (see page 45). Probably painted in London by Robert Walker, 1651. [Illus. p. 38.]

*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

- 55 PENELOPE WINSLOW, 1630-1703. Wife of Governor Josiah Winslow and daughter of Herbert Pelham. Probably painted in London by Robert Walker, 1651. [Illus. p. 48.]

*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

#### LIBRARY

- 296 ELIZABETH PADDY WENSLEY, 1641-c. 1713. Daughter of William Paddy of Plymouth, and mother of Sarah, wife of Isaac Winslow.

American, c. 1665; painter unknown. Described in "17th Century Painting in New England", Worcester Art Museum.

*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

#### MAIN HALL

- 34 PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN MAN. Painted by Robert Streater, 1624-1680. Once hung in Scrooby Manor.

- 32 SIR WALTER RALEIGH, patron of American exploration and colonization, 1552-1618. Copy by Alcock, 1775.

*Given by James W. Sever.*



LIBRARY

956 OLIVER CROMWELL. By Robert Walker.(?) 17th Cent. English.  
*Bequest of William P. Kling.*

957 OLIVER CROMWELL. Death mask, in plaster.

*Bequest of William P. Kling.*

The English Commonwealth (1653-1658) was hailed by Bradford as establishing in England the principles for which the Pilgrims had been exiled. The Puritan success, however, put an end to Puritan emigration. Between 1620 and 1643, 198 ships bringing a total of about 21,200 colonists, came to New England; with the beginning of the Parliamentary War, emigration practically ceased.

Cromwell himself is immediately linked to Pilgrim history because he recognized the diplomatic ability of Edward Winslow, and employed him on two important diplomatic missions.  
(See pp. 32 and 49.)

*18th Century*

MAIN HALL

56 GENERAL JOHN WINSLOW, 1702-1774 (*see page 50*). Painted by Blackburn.  
*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

LIBRARY

288 JOSEPH TRUMBULL of Connecticut, 1737-1778. Painted by Col. John Trumbull, 1756-1843. Joseph Trumbull was a member of the Continental Congress.  
*Given by Walter Spooner.*

43 COLONEL JOHN TRUMBULL, painted in 1781. Body painted by himself; head by Gilbert Stuart. Note Trumbull's letter below the portrait.

MAIN HALL

57 ISAAC WINSLOW M.D., 1739-1819. Son of General John Winslow. Attributed to Gilbert Stuart.  
*Given by Abby Frothingham Winslow.*

LIBRARY

298 EPHRAIM SPOONER, 1735-1818. Deacon of the First Church in Plymouth, 1784-1818. Painted by Greenwood.  
*Given by Thomas Davis.*

MAIN HALL

52 THE ROYAL ARMS. Oil, on wood; 18th century. Hung in the Plymouth Court House before the Revolution. Carried to Nova Scotia by Captain Gideon White. [Illus. p. 47]  
*Given by Cornelius White of Nova Scotia.*

533 WINSLOW ARMS. Oil on wood. [Illus. p. 42]





## 19th Century

### LIBRARY

- 295 HON. JOHN DAVIS. Early 19th Century. Painted by Gilbert Stuart. Mr. Davis was U. S. Comptroller of Currency, Treasurer of Harvard College, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a student of Pilgrim history.

*Given by his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Plympton.*

- 299 JOHN ALDEN, 1718-1821. Great grandson of John and Priscilla Alden. Painted by Cephas G. Thompson.

- 294 HON. JOSHUA THOMAS, 1751-1821. Attributed to Bass Otis. Mr. Thomas was the first President of the Pilgrim Society. He served in the Revolution on the staff of General Thomas, and was many years Judge of Probate.

*Given by Martha LeBaron (Thomas) Stoddard.*

- 307 JAMES THACHER, M.D., 1754-1844. Served as a surgeon during the Revolution, and published a lively account of his experiences. He was long an officer of the Pilgrim Society, of which he was one of the founders. His "History of Plymouth" (1832) contains valuable information as to the condition of the town in his time. Painted by Frothingham, for the Pilgrim Society.

- 297 REV. JAMES KENDALL, D.D., 1769-1859. Pastor of the First Church in Plymouth 1800-1859. Painter unknown.

- 286 DANIEL WEBSTER, 1782-1852. His oration before the Pilgrim Society on Forefathers' Day, 1820, laid the foundations of his fame as an orator. Painted by Willard.

- 290 REV. ROBERT W. CUSHMAN, D.D., 1800-1868. Painter unknown.

*Given by Mrs. Ella Cushman Davis.*

- 291 ASA BRADFORD WATERS. Painted by Albert Rosenthal. Governor Bradford's Bible was presented to the Pilgrim Society by Mr. Waters.

### LOWER HALL

- 49 SAMUEL WINSLOW, 1756-1851. Painter unknown.

*Gift of Annie Lydia Southwick.*

- 49a ABIGAIL ORCUTT WINSLOW, 1765-1834. Painter unknown.

*Gift of Annie Lydia Southwick.*

- 517 JOSEPH VEASIE. American. Early 19th Century. Painter unknown.

*Gift of Samuel N. Amesbury.*





515 MRS. ABIGAIL PALMER. American. Early 19th Century.  
Painter unknown. *Gift of Samuel N. Amesbury.*

30 MAJ. JUDAH ALDEN. Painted by Cephas G. Thompson in 1831.

536 ZERVIAH GOULD MITCHELL. 19th Century. Seventh in  
descent from Massasoit. Painted by Walter Gilman Page.

#### MAIN HALL

58 JOHN WINSLOW, b. 1774. Son of Isaac Winslow. Painter  
unknown.

64 EDWARD EVERETT, 1794-1865. Statesman and orator;  
delivered the oration on Forefathers' Day, 1824. Painted by  
Matthew Wilson.

#### 20th Century

35 JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY. Liberal benefactor of the Pilgrim  
Society. Painted by D. S. Pope.

45a ARTHUR LORD. President of the Pilgrim Society, 1895-1925.  
Painted by Hermann Hanatscheck.

### HISTORICAL PAINTINGS

#### MAIN HALL

63 BIRTHPLACE OF GOVERNOR BRADFORD, Austerfield,  
England. Painted from a photograph, by W. L. Williams.

47a LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. Painted by Henry A. Bacon.

60 DUTCH SEA-SCAPE. Painted from a 17th century engraving by  
Wencelaus Hollar. Shows characteristic costumes and shipping of  
Pilgrim period. *Given by C. W. Bowen.*

31 EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS AT DELFTHAVEN.  
19th Century. Copied for the Pilgrim Society by Edgar Parker,  
from the original by Robert W. Weir in the Capitol at Washington.

39 LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. Painted by Henry Sargent,  
1770-1845. Acquired in 1834. [Illus. p. 34.]

*Given by Henry Sargent.*

46 THE FIRST THANKSGIVING AT PLYMOUTH. Painted by  
Jennie A. Brownscombe. Early 20th Century.

*Given by Emilie S. Coles.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

TO THE EDITOR:  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the purchase of the book "The Chemistry of the Carbonium Ion" by R. D. O'Connell and J. H. Goldstein, published by the American Chemical Society, New York, N. Y., 1963, for the University of Chicago Library.

I am sorry to hear that the book is not available in the library. I have checked the records and found that the book was not purchased. I am sorry that I cannot be of more assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of the book "The Chemistry of the Carbonium Ion" by R. D. O'Connell and J. H. Goldstein, published by the American Chemical Society, New York, N. Y., 1963, for the University of Chicago Library. The book is available in the library and I am sorry that I cannot be of more assistance to you in this matter.

I am sorry to hear that the book is not available in the library. I have checked the records and found that the book was not purchased. I am sorry that I cannot be of more assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

- 47 EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS AT DELFTHAVEN.  
Study by Robert W. Weir for his painting in the Capitol at Wash-  
ington.
- 48 SIGNING OF THE COMPACT. Painted by Percy Moran.  
Early 20th Century. [Illus. p. 35.] *Given by J. Ackerman Coles.*
- 59 THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR. Painted by  
William F. Halsall. 19th Century.
- 38 THE MAYFLOWER AT SEA. Painted by Gilbert T. Margeson.  
20th Century.
- 65 THE DEPARTURE OF THE PILGRIMS. Painted by Charles  
Lucy. 19th Century. *Given by Alexander H. Rice.*

#### LIBRARY

- 306 SIGNING OF THE COMPACT. Cartoon, in charcoal, by Edwin  
White, for his painting in the Trumbull Gallery, New Haven.  
20th Century. *Given by J. Henry Stickney.*

#### PRINT ROOM

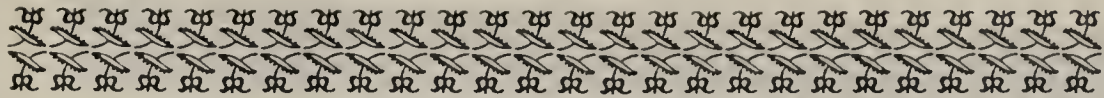
- 250 LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. Tempera. Painted by Michael  
Corné. Early 19th Century.
- 209 THE PILGRIMS HOLDING THEIR FIRST MEETING FOR  
PUBLIC WORSHIP IN AMERICA. Colored lithograph by  
Allebe, from a painting by Georg Johann Schwartz, 1859. The  
costumes of the women are studied with unusual care. [Illus. p. 36]

\* \* \*

A group of engravings and lithographs, showing the more dramatic episodes of Pilgrim history, as interpreted by various 19th century artists, may be seen in the Lower Hall.







## Historical Sculpture

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### LOBBY

- 33 GOVERNOR BRADFORD: by Cyrus E. Dallin. 20th Century. Plaster; h. 36". [Illus. p. 47.]

### MAIN HALL

- 40 MASSASOIT: by Cyrus E. Dallin. 20th Century. Bronze; h. 36". Study for heroic statue on Cole's Hill, Plymouth.
- 960 MODELS OF TERCENTENARY HALF DOLLAR issued in 1920 to commemorate the Landing of the Pilgrims, December 21, 1620.

### PRINT ROOM

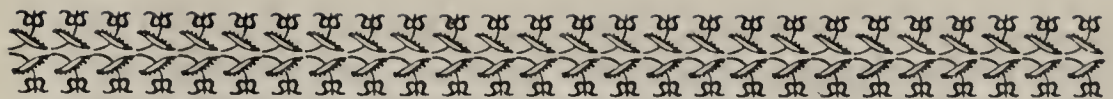
- 254 DANIEL WEBSTER: 19th Century. Bronze; h. 30½". Daniel Webster made the oration on the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.  
*Given by Mrs. Thomas Weston, in memory of Thomas Weston*

### LOWER HALL

- 497 SQUANTO: bust, in plaster; heroic size.







## Places Associated *with the* Pilgrims

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### *The Print Room*

The Collections of the Pilgrim Society contain sketches, prints, and photographs illustrating places and persons associated with the Pilgrims, most of which may be found in the *Print Room*. They fall into the following classifications:

#### ENGLAND

51 THE KINGDOME OF ENGLAND . . . DESCRIBED BY CHRISTOPHER SAXON AUGMENTED BY JOHN SPEED . . . JODOCUS HONDIUS FLANDER . . . CAELAVIT ANNO. DOM. 1610: Map of England, with figures in contemporary costume.

256 VIEW OF LONDON by C. J. Visscher, A.D. 1616 [reproduction.]  
VIEWS OF SCROOBY, home of William Brewster, AUSTERFIELD, home of William Bradford, and PLYMOUTH, last port of the Pilgrims in the Old World, etc.

HOLLAND, where the Pilgrims took refuge, 1608-1620.

16 MAP OF HOLLAND: c. 1660: reproduced from a map engraved by Nicholas Visscher.

249 MAP OF LEYDEN: reproduced from a 17th century map.  
*Given by Dr. L. Vernon Briggs.*

29 DELFT HAVEN: sketch in pencil and sepia, by Wm. H. Bartlett.

#### PLYMOUTH IN NEW ENGLAND

25 MAP OF NEW ENGLAND: William Hack, 1690 [*in the Office*]

9 A PLAN OF PLYMOUTH: Charles Blaskowitz, 1774. This accurate pen-and-ink map of Plymouth Harbor was presented to Edward Winslow, Jr., in 1774, and upon it he noted that "upon a large rock", the site of which he plainly marked, "the settlers first landed upon the main". Many of Winslow's associates must have been present when Elder Faunce, in 1741, formally identified Plymouth Rock from information which he had received from his father and from the Pilgrims themselves. [*in the Office*]



SKETCHES, PRINTS, and PHOTOGRAPHS of Plymouth in the 19th and 20th centuries, including photographs of Plymouth Rock before the present canopy was built, and sketches of the various meeting houses of the First Church.

The PRINT ROOM also contains:

317 THE BREAKING WAVES DASHED HIGH: by Felicia D. Hemans. Original manuscript.

*Given by James T. Fields, Boston.*

975 MUSIC: written for "The Breaking Waves Dashed High" by Mary A. Browne, sister of Mrs. Hemans. Original manuscript.

*Given by James T. Fields, Boston.*

### *Groups of Autographs*

69 PEREGRINE WHITE, 1620-1704 *Given by Wm. S. Russell.*

67 EBENEZER COBB, 1694-1801 *Given by B. M. Watson.*

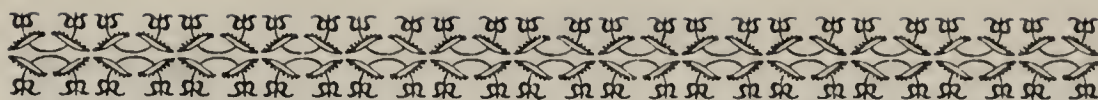
68 WILLIAM THOMAS, 1789-1882

973 WILLIAM R. HEDGE, 1876-

The lives of these four men cover the whole period from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present day. Ebenezer Cobb saw Peregrine White's funeral, Mr. Thomas knew Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Hedge remembers Mr. Thomas.







## Ships, Maps & Charts

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### MAIN HALL

- 28 MODEL OF THE MAYFLOWER: scale model, one-half inch to one foot, of a typical English merchant vessel of the period, class, and tonnage of the "Mayflower". Designed by R. C. Anderson, of the Society for Nautical Research, Southampton, England. [Illus. p. 37]
- 60 DUTCH SEA-SCAPE: from a 17th century engraving by Hollar.

### SHIP ROOM, LOWER HALL

- 605 WRECK OF THE SPARROWHAWK. *Given by C. W. Livermore.*

#### RUDDER.

*Given by John Doane.*

The "Sparrowhawk", a ketch-rigged vessel bound for Virginia, was wrecked on Cape Cod in 1626. She was about forty feet long, a little less than half the length of the "Mayflower", and was built at about the same time. The photograph, No. 516, shows the rigged model of a similar vessel, the ketch "Nonesuch", 1688; photograph No. 984 shows models of other 17th century types. Governor Bradford refers to the "Sparrowhawk", and says she carried "freight and many passengers". [Illus. p. 37]

- 568 BLOCK: from old Spanish wreck.

The collection in the *Ship Room* also contains other items relating to early New England shipping.

- 183 RELEASE OF THE HARMONY: [facsimile.]

"These are to Certify that I took the  
Schooner Harmony Nathaniel Carver  
Master belonging to Plymouth, but on  
acct of his good services have given  
him up his Vessel again

*"Dated onb His Majestys Ship  
Albermarle 17th Aug. 1782 in  
Boston Bay                      HORATIO NELSON"*

In 1782, Nelson, then a lieutenant, commanded a vessel in the British squadron blockading the rebellious American colonies. This document records his capture and release of a Plymouth schooner.





## *Maps and Charts*

### SHIP ROOM

- 621 A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: published Dec. 1, 1783, by L. Fielding. Shows boundaries as established after the American Revolution.
- 622 A MAPP OF NEW ENGLAND . . . BY JOHN SELLER HYDROGRAPHER TO THE KING: [photostat] 17th Century.
- 12 PLYMOUTH BAY: from the "Atlantic Neptune", published for the use of the Royal Navy by J. F. Des Barres 1771.
- 607 THE SEA OF NEW ENGLAND: [blue print] Survey made by Capt. Cyprian Southack before the year 1694; published in London, 1734.
- 614 NEW ENGLAND . . . OBSERVED AND DESCRIBED BY JOHN SMITH (facsimile of first state of print) 1614.
- 623 A MAP OF NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK: sold by Thomas Basket and Richard Churchill; engraved by F. Lamb. [facsimile] 17th Century.

### OFFICE

- 25 NEW ENGLAND . . . GULIELMUS HACK DELINEAVIT: ink and color on parchment. William Hack, a noted English map-maker, was in New England c. 1660-1664.
- 9 A PLAN OF PLYMOUTH INCLUDING BAYS, HARBORS AND ISLANDS &c: by Charles Blaskowitz, one of the Deputy Surveyors for North America; 1774. Ink and color on paper. Notation by Edward Winslow, Jr., concerning Plymouth Rock (see page 74).

### MAIN HALL

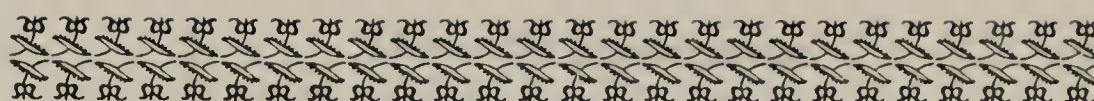
- 123 A MAP OF NEW ENGLAND: published in "The Present State of New England" by William Hubbard, 1677. (*Case D*, p. 31)

## THE LIBRARY

A collection of reference material relating to the Pilgrims, including many rare 17th century books, was bequeathed to the Pilgrim Society by the Hon. Arthur Lord, president of the Society 1895-1925. This was added to the library of the Society, which contains much other reference material bearing on the Pilgrims and their times, and on the subsequent history of Plymouth.

Access to the books in the Library, which are separately catalogued, may be obtained on application to the Curator.





## Collections *in the* Lower Hall

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### Indian Collection

The Lower Hall contains a group of Indian implements from Plymouth and the vicinity, collected by Dr. Edward B. Stephens, together with other Indian relics and artifacts. A detailed catalogue of the Indian collection is contemplated.

### Historical Prints

A group of engravings and lithographs, showing the more dramatic episodes of Pilgrim history, as interpreted by various 19th century artists, may be seen in the Lower Hall. Although of little value as historical studies, they reflect the influence of the Pilgrim story on American life.

### Early Fire Engine

997 FIRE ENGINE "TORRENT" or "No. 4", purchased by the Town of Plymouth in 1828. Other engines owned by the Town were the Niagara (1797), Fountain (1801), and Rapid (1836).

The Plymouth Fire Association was formed in 1829. Its twenty-five members were equipped with bed-wrenches, canvas bags for saving small valuables, and leather fire-buckets bearing the owner's name, and the motto, "For Ourselves and Neighbors."

998 FIRE BUCKET: marked "No. 4". Probably one of the original buckets of the TORRENT.

999 FIRE BUCKET: painted red, with device of shield and trumpets. Probably belonged to a fire engine, as no owner's name appears.

### Plymouth *in the* 18th & Early 19th Centuries

The Lower Hall also contains objects illustrating various phases of 18th and early 19th century life, classified as follows:

Military Relics  
Relics of Civil Life  
Household Relics  
Domestic Implements  
Lighting Devices





## Domestic Implements

- 592.1, 592.2 FOOT STOVES: these were filled with hot coals, and could be carried about. They were particularly useful during the long services in the unheated meeting houses.
- 579 COOKING JACK: early 19th century; for roasting meat in front of an open fire. Fitted with drip pan, and clockwork device for turning the roasting meat.
- 166 FRAGMENT: part of a trammel, by which pots were suspended over the fire. From the William Harlow House (built 1677). This fragment was long supposed to be part of a hinge from the Old Fort on Burial Hill, from the timber of which the Harlow House was framed.
- 591 COOKING POT; iron.
- 580 TOASTER: wrought iron.
- 581 FIRE BOX: used before matches were invented, to carry live coals from place to place to light a fire.
- 990 MORTAR AND PESTLE: for pounding spices, etc.
- 602 WARMING PAN: 18th century. Used, filled with hot coals, to warm beds.
- 66 SURVEYORS' COMPASS AND TRIPOD: an ingenious home-made instrument of early date.
- 572 SPINNING WHEEL: for spinning wool.
- 573 SPINNING WHEEL: for spinning flax or wool.
- 992 SWIFT: holds a skein of yarn for winding balls for knitting, or bobbins for weaving.
- 574 CLOCK REEL: for skeining yarn. The toothed wheel operates a counting device, measuring the strands of the skein.
- 993 CLOCK REEL: associated with Elizabeth Alden Pabodie, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden.
- 575 HATCHEL: for combing flax, preparatory to spinning.
- 570 LOOM: for weaving homespun cloth. Looms of this kind were in common use in New England households. *Given by Jane R. Parker.*
- 569 TRUNK: belonged to Adoniram Judson, famous missionary to Burma in the first half of the 19th century.

## Ship Room

For the SPARROWHAWK and other objects in this collection, see SHIPS, MAPS AND CHARTS, page 76.

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